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## CANADA DEBATES RIGHT TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

### Dominion Provincial Conference at Ottawa Hears Minister's Proposal

### MANY DIFFERENCES OF OPINION VOICED

### Opponents Declare There Is No Pressing Demand for Change at Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Nov. 5—Should Canada secure the right to amend her own Constitution, was the question before the Dominion Provincial Conference yesterday morning. The matter was introduced through an opinion submitted for discussion by Ernest LaPointe, Minister of Justice, to the effect that Canada in view of the equality of status which she now enjoys as declared at the last imperial conference, and in view further of the cumbersome procedure now required, should have the power to amend her own Constitution, and that legislation should be asked for from Great Britain for that purpose.

In order that adequate safeguard should be provided it was proposed that in the event of ordinary amendments being contemplated, the provincial legislatures should be consulted, and a majority consent of the provinces obtained, while, in the event of vital and fundamental amendments being sought involving such questions as provincial rights, the rights of minorities, or rights generally affecting race, language and creed, the unanimous consent of the provinces should be obtained.

**Five Amendments to Act**

The minister pointed out that while there had been five amendments to the British North America Act on only one occasion had the provinces been consulted. This was in 1907 when the subsidy question was up, on that occasion there was only one dissenting province namely, British Columbia. Amendments to the constitution could be divided into two classes: those which might have the effect of increasing the power of the Dominion Parliament or Government at the expense of the provinces; and those not affecting provincial autonomy or individual rights.

In the past it had not been regarded as necessary to consult the provinces in connection with proposed amendments of the latter class. Mr. Lapointe pointed out that it had never been contended that the constitution could not be amended. The question was simply therefore as to the procedure which should be followed, and as to whether Canada should not have the same powers over its constitution as had the sister self-governing dominions. The present method was not consistent with the Dominion's status.

**Wide Differences of Opinion**

In view of the present usage of automatic acceptance of proposals made and of the practice in all the other dominions, the minister contended that it would be better if in the future amendments to the British North America Act should be made by legislation of the Dominion Parliament subject to the conditions set forth.

There was a wide difference of opinion expressed. Opponents contended that there was no widespread demand for such a change; that if Canada had the right of herself to amend her Constitution, all sorts of demands for changes would be made; that on no occasion had the Imperial Government refused a demand for amendment; that to submit all sorts of proposals to the provincial governments for approval would stir up local and party strife and arouse sentiment and feeling; that inasmuch as the Dominion's charter came from London, Canada

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## Aerial Pony Express Planned for Atlantic

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

AN AERIAL pony express between New York and London, on a 35-hour schedule, calling for eight landings on ships at sea, is planned by an American shipping corporation, it is announced here by Lawrence R. Wilder, one of the backers of the plan.

Eight ships of the new Blue Ribbon Steamship Line, he said, would serve as mid-ocean landing places for a fleet of passenger planes operated by the same line. The United States Shipping Board has been asked to aid with a loan of 80 per cent of the steamships' cost.

## DISMISSAL MOVE IN RAIL MERGER DENIED BY I. C. C.

### Northwest Contest Will Be Taken to Washington—Month's Recess Given

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The contest over the proposed merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems will be carried to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, it was decided at the hearing here, following denial of the motion for dismissal asked by counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, chief opponent of the unification plan.

The hearing, in session here since Oct. 24, has now come to a temporary close and after a month's recess it will be resumed for the purpose of permitting the St. Paul and other roads an opportunity to introduce testimony in opposition to the merger plan. The hearings will reconvene either in Minneapolis or Washington and a third session will be conducted on the Pacific coast.

Charges of illegality in the proposed unification were denied by Walker D. Hines, counsel for the Northern lines, particularly in reference to the question of transferring the ownership of the Burlington to the Great Northern Pacific. In the motion for dismissal, Frederick H. Wood, counsel for the opposing railway interests, contended that under the merger plan the Great Northern Pacific would acquire control of the Burlington without going through the formality of filing an application for such control with the interstate Commerce Commission.

**Burlington's Status Considered**

Mr. Hines argued, however, that no fundamental was involved in the proposed transfer of the Burlington and that its status would be unchanged from that which had existed for 25 years.

Control of the Burlington would be vested in a single railway, instead of being divided equally between two roads as at present, he said. He pointed out, before Charles D. Mahffe and Ezra Brainerd Jr., of the commission, that more than 70 per cent of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stockholders have joined in the plea for authority to join those roads and unite the present joint control of the Burlington in a single company, the Great Northern Pacific.

"If the present arrangement were not legal, it would have been stopped long ago by state and governmental authorities," Mr. Hines declared. "We must remember that the Burlington cannot be considered as a competitor of the Northern roads."

H. E. Byram, receiver and formerly president of the St. Paul road, explained that the question as to the status of the Burlington was of primary importance to his road, which competes with the Burlington as well as with the two Northern lines. "Our motion for dismissal was held back in order that testimony at the hearing might bring out just what is planned as to the status of the subsidiary," Mr. Byram said.

**Short Line Views Heard**

Two motions for dismissal were also presented by Erasmus C. Lindley on behalf of himself and his wife, Clara Hill Lindley, a daughter of James J. Hill. They were based on the contention that the proposed Great Northern Pacific Company is not a common carrier, since it does not own any railroad property and will not own any except as it might acquire it through exchange of its stock for stock of the Northern roads. Both motions were denied, exceptions were noted and arguments will be heard by the commission.

In addition to the arguments on the motion for dismissal, testimony was introduced by principals interested in the short line railways. E. D. Luce, vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota Western, which operates 120 miles of railway westward from Minneapolis, intervened on behalf of the merger, testifying that his road would benefit, through the exchange of traffic, if it were linked to the proposed large system. Witnesses for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Railway Company, the Leavenworth & Topeka Railway Company, Wyoming Railway Company and the La Crosse & Southeastern Railway Company offered evidence of a similar nature, also intervening on behalf of the merger.

### WINS ESSAY ON LEAGUE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Frances Cooper Marshal, Brookline, Mass., a student in Radcliffe College, has won the $100 first prize in a nation-wide essay contest on the significance of Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. Gertrude Luening, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa., was second and Marie Agnes Matt, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, third.

## REICH ECONOMY LINKED WITH THE DAWES PLAN

### France and Germany Discuss Problems Raised in the Gilbert Note

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Nov. 5—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, received the German Ambassador, Dr. von Hösch, to discuss the problems raised by Seymour Parker Gilbert's note relative to the execution of the Dawes plan.

This note, which has not been published, can now be analyzed with some precision. At the beginning, the Agent-General for Reparations, while repudiating the idea of intervention in German affairs, points out that German economy and the Dawes plan are linked, since if German economy develops in normal conditions there is a probability that the Dawes plan will be respected.

Mr. Gilbert then refers to the discourses of the German Finance Minister, Dr. Köhler, foreseeing difficulties at the approach of the period of larger annuities, and confessing certain inquietude about the means of raising budgetary funds. How can Dr. Köhler, therefore, support the three projects which raise budgetary expenditure without providing corresponding receipts? The Government jeopardizes the budgetary equilibrium, which is the corner stone of economic reconstruction in Germany. There results a lack of effective control and greater indebtedness of the country. The policy will determine the augmentation of production costs, which runs counter to the rationalization of industry.

Mr. Gilbert particularly criticizes the financial policy in regard to the different German states. The Reich has not sufficiently prevented indebtedness abroad of the confederated states, and this forms a contrast with the policy of the Reichsbank, which would reduce loans which are not immediately productive. The internal loan recently emitted has rarefied capital. Between the Government and the Reichsbank there is insufficient collaboration.

Mr. Gilbert recognizes that Germany has made remarkable progress, thanks partly to foreign assistance, and it would be regrettable were the results obtained endangered.

While the problem of the transference of German payments is a matter for a special committee, nevertheless the Government and the Reichsbank have certain responsibilities and must co-operate to facilitate the transference. Mr. Gilbert emphasizes that his remarks are not inspired by hostile sentiment. He merely desires to draw attention to the measures necessary to maintain a good fiscal condition.

## OIL FIRMS JOIN IN MOSUL MOVE

### Richest Field in the World to Be Exploited by Enterprise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Active participation by five leading American oil companies in the development and exploitation of the Mosul oil fields has been arranged, according to an announcement just made here. The firms are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, and the Gulf Oil Corporation.

By the terms of the agreement, they will acquire a 25 per cent interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company, the remaining 75 per cent being divided equally between three other national petroleum groups representing Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands.

The British interests will be represented by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Dutch by the Royal Dutch-Shell, and the French by a company yet to be formed. The announcement said that an American holding company representing the five companies participating in the agreement would be formed soon. Final details of the working out of the scheme are yet to be arranged.

Geologists hold that the Mosul field is one of the richest in the world. Up to this time there has been little oil development there and the total production is insignificant. The Turkish Petroleum Company has just completed its first well there, the announcement said. This company has the exclusive right from the Irak Government to develop the oil resources of 24 plots of land, each of which is four square miles in size, during the next five years.

The international interests holding this concession have agreed to build a pipe line to transport its product to tidewater.

## Christian Science Flood Relief

THE Christian Science Board of Directors announce that they are responding substantially to the needs of relief in the flooded district of New England, have sent workers into the district to co-operate with local workers, and have appropriated funds from The Mother Church Relief Fund for disbursement. The collections at both services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday, Nov. 6, in excess of the usual amounts, will be devoted to The Mother Church Relief Fund.

## Narcotic Board Seeks Wider Field of Action in Suppressing Traffic

### Would Open European Headquarters in Geneva—Proposal Is Made to Throw All Drug Cases Into Federal Courts—Mexico Seeks Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution indorsing the proposal that the World Conference on Narcotic Education establish a European office with general headquarters in Geneva to direct the European activities of the organization has just been adopted by the conference of committees of World Conference on Narcotic Education and the International Narcotic Education Association in session here. The need of greater federal support for anti-narcotic work was emphasized by Edward W. Kunath of the Detroit Police Department at the second session of the conference.

Mr. Kunath declared that federal appropriations were insufficient to carry on the investigations necessary in making arrests and to provide for witnesses when the cases were brought to trial. He urged that all money collected from fines and taxes under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act be used for enforcing the law. At present, he said, only about one-third is used for this purpose, and urged that anti-narcotic cases be prosecuted in the federal courts instead of in state courts.

Federal court judges, he declared, are more experienced in anti-narcotic work and better qualified to sit in such cases. Penalties under the federal law are heavier, he said, and are more likely to deter offenders if it is known that such cases will almost certainly be tried in federal courts.

The importance of anti-narcotic work was discussed by Dr. Albert Anderson of Raleigh, N. C.; Prof. J. M. Chamberlain of Columbia University and Andrei Popovici of the Rumanian Legation in Washington.

Mr. Popovici said that attempts by foreigners to peddle narcotics in that country during recent years have met with prompt and severe punishment, and that any increase in the use of narcotic drugs in Rumania would be met by extensive educational activities, just as the problem of increasing use of alcohol has been met.

Mr. Popovici described measures taken to offset the introduction of "rachiu," a strong alcoholic liquor to the Rumanian peasantry, which finally resulted in progressive taxation of alcoholic beverages coupled with an extensive educational program. The Rumanian Government, he said, had recently sent a commission to the United States to study prohibition and that they had become convinced of the wonderful results it has achieved here.

Manuel Cruz, Mexican Consul-General in New York City, told the conference that Mexico was particularly interested in any steps that might be taken to curb the large illegal traffic in narcotic drugs across the border between the United States and Mexico.

## Major de Bernardi Breaks Air Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rome, Nov. 5

MAJ. MARIO DE BERNARDI, Italian flying ace, attained a speed of more than 300 miles an hour in his hydroairplane test on the Venice Lido course yesterday, breaking all existing records for speed in the test, the Royal Aero Club of Italy stated today.

The Aero Club announced that Major de Bernardi had been timed over the Venice Lido course at an average speed of 298.67 miles an hour, or 477,876 kilometers. On two legs of the course, it was stated, the Italian speed expert, who captured the Schneider Cup from the United States in 1926, reached a speed of 315.42 miles an hour or 504,672 kilometers.

## *Lighted Golf Ball Aids Night Playing*

### *Game May Become 24-Hour Sport—No Lost Balls, Players Say*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Golf may become a 24-hour-a-day sport, as easy to play in the middle of the night as at noon, through the development of a luminous golf ball, which has just been successfully tried out here.

Millard J. Bloomer, who lives near the Van Cortland Park links, made the first test, with drives of more than 100 yards. The luminous balls left a phosphorescent trail in flight as easy to follow as the path of a comet. On the fairway and in the rough, the shining spheres were located with less difficulty than attends the recovery of a ball during a daylight round.

The chemical composition with which the golf balls are treated, has been developed by a Columbia University professor, whose name Mr. Bloomer refused to disclose.

The present composition holds the light from eight to 10 minutes after the ball is exposed to the air. It is wrapped in tinfoil for carrying to the links. Work is under way, Mr. Bloomer said, on a composition, similar to the radium dials of watches, which will give a more permanent glow.

## *Chicago May Spend $10,000,000 on Art by Tripling Size of Present Institute*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A plan to triple or quadruple the size of the Chicago Art Institute by building a façade two blocks long on its Lake Michigan side, is announced by trustees of the museum, who have petitioned for the right to expand over city owned land.

The addition as proposed would cost between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. Raising the money will not be very difficult, in the opinion of the institute authorities. They expect to invite several contributions of $1,000,000 each which they have reason to think will be forthcoming and turn to public subscription for the rest.

Such building would virtually cause the Art Institute to turn its back upon Michigan Avenue, Chicago's business boulevard, which it now faces, and show its best front to the Lake Shore Drive, for the proposed façade would be much larger than the present main structure.

An international competition is considered for the design. Tentative plans envision two wings bridging the railroad tracks over which one wing already extends. The façade would link the three extensions.

## VOTERS TO PASS ON PURCHASE OF SCHOOL BOOKS

### Kentucky Educators Cite Arguments for and Against the Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Without reference to the fact that "free textbooks" is a campaign issue in next Tuesday's election, the publicity committee of the Kentucky Education Association has issued a statement summarizing the arguments for and against the proposed plan.

The chief arguments for free textbooks are: (1) That their provision is only in line with the provision of free schools, free fuel and free school supplies; (2) that free supplies and free textbooks naturally go with compulsory attendance; (3) that the common delay in starting a new term because parents do not provide school books promptly is eliminated; (4) that the unpleasant dealing with indigent parents and children is avoided; (5) that the trouble with the public over the cost of school books is no longer in evidence; (6) that the demand for uniformity breaks down when free textbooks are supplied; (7) that the furnishing of free textbooks solves the problem of migration of pupils, saving the expense of repurchasing books when going from one state unit to another; (8) that educational progress is more easily possible under such a plan than where parents provide the textbooks.

The arguments usually stated against free textbooks are briefly as follows: (1) increased taxes; (2) that the plan is entirely a second-hand system; (3) that books are not clean; (4) that pupils do not care for public property as they would care for their own; (5) that the sense of ownership is lost; (6) that the custodial care of free textbooks imposes an unprofessional duty on teachers, and hence interferes with instruction; (7) that the free plan tends toward a state socialism and encourages the public to lean more and more on the Government.

This summary, the association's committee points out, by no means exhausts the subject, but is merely intended to bring out the high points.

Should a free textbook plan be considered, the committee recommended careful study to determine costs to the State or communities and how much taxes will be increased and that the exact sources of revenue should be considered. Textbook legislation, it held, is a "professional job requiring the best study of professional school people, and the school men of the State should be called upon to express their views and to work out a plan that would be scientific, economical and capable of proper administration."

### CANADA EXTENDS AIR PACT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension for six months of the agreement with Canada governing air traffic has been agreed to by the Canadian Government, and covers requirements to be met by nongovernment aircraft passing from one country into the other, including compliance with customs requirements.

## RELIEF RUSHED TO FLOOD ZONE BY PRESIDENT

### Army Resources, Including Planes, Ordered Used—Residents Courageous

Aircraft was called into use by the order of President Coolidge to make a survey of the New England flood area and bring back information and aerial photographs for the aid and direction of relief workers. Three army airplanes, according to Associated Press dispatches, took off from Mitchel Field, N. Y., for Boston for this work on orders by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, and a fourth, an amphibian machine, was being put in condition to follow.

General Brown received from Washington authorization by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, after a conference between the latter and President Coolidge, to throw the facilities of the War Department into the relief activities, using men and supplies and airplanes as he thinks necessary and reporting to the Government the ways in which service can be rendered to the many people whose homes and businesses have been damaged or their families broken.

**Slight Recession Reported**

Encouragement was given to the belief that the crest of the flood has passed the upper portions of the Connecticut and Merrimac River valleys by reports of a slight recession of water at Vernon and Brattleboro, Vt., and by the rapidity of rises at power dams in lower New Hampshire. Cities on the lower reaches of the rivers, including Springfield, Holyoke, Lawrence and Haverhill, were busy piling up sandbag defenses as the high water approached.

Efforts to obtain some information of conditions at Montpelier, Vt., the state capital, where a reservoir dam was reported to have broken, constituted a large part of the day's activities. Two troops of cavalry started from Fort Ethan Allen near Burlington, Vt., in an effort to reach the capital, according to a radio message to the First Corps headquarters. Amateur radio operators stood by their instruments in the hope of picking up messages from the areas cut off, and one containing meager information was received from Barre, Vt. Troops were sent from Boston to establish a base at Concord, N. H., where an air landing field also will be useful.

**17 Dams Give Way**

The American Legion headquarters for Massachusetts announced organization of a relief committee in the Berkshire section, and Red Cross relief activities were being carried on from many centers. Citizens of the town of Becket, Mass., announced their intention to rebuild that community. While a count by the Boston News Bureau showed 17 dams broken in New England, the large Eastman Falls dam on the Pemigewasset River at Franklin, N. H., was saved.

Accounts of the spreading of the flood area included Associated Press dispatches telling of damage in a 30-mile area in eastern Quebec and in Rumford, Me., though waters in eastern New York were receding.

Both the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads succeeded in re-establishing service from Boston to the West by pooling their trackage and re-routing trains through western Massachusetts. The Boston & Maine, having restored its Hoosac tunnel division, began movement of milk, perishable freight and express for itself and the Boston & Albany between Gardner and North Adams, thence down the Boston & Albany line to Pittsfield and into Albany, N. Y.

The B. & A., with its tracks badly washed out between Springfield and Pittsfield, had an alternative route available over the New Haven railroad to Mott Haven, N. Y., thence into Albany over the New York Central. To the northward all train service from Boston into the flooded areas of New Hampshire and Vermont was disrupted, and engineering crews of the B. & M. were moving hundreds of cars of materials to points affected.

## DR. VON PRITTWITZ NOW OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Nov. 5—Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron, who was appointed the new German Ambassador to Washington by President von Hindenburg after the arrival of his agreement from the United States, will tread in the footsteps of his late predecessor, Baron von Maltzan, and continue the latter's policy at Washington, he told the American correspondents with whom he talked immediately after his visit to the President.

The new Ambassador will not leave for his post until after Christmas, for he does not wish to arrive during the Christmas holidays, moreover he is desirous of acquainting himself with the views of all German circles interested in the United States.

## SMALLEST AMERICAN GOLD PIECE RESUMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More than 388,000 quarter eagles or $2.50 gold pieces have been coined at the Philadelphia mint within the last two months. During the 10-year period following the World War the coining of quarter eagles was discontinued and the little yellow coins virtually disappeared from circulation, mint officials said.

## 220 Kegs of Gold to Fix Firm Basis in Brazil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

TWO hundred and twenty kegs of $20 gold pieces have left here for Brazil on the steamship Pan-American of the Munson Line. The consignment totals $11,000,000, and additional shipments of $25,000,000 will soon be made to aid in placing the South American country on a gold basis.

The funds are part of the proceeds of a $41,500,000 Brazilian bond issue recently purchased by a group of American bankers. The shipment is the heaviest gold transfer made this year. Others have recently been made to the Argentine, Canada, and Holland. Treasury Department figures show that the gold stock of the United States is $4,382,000,000, which is 45 per cent of the world's supply.

## PROF. HUDSON NOTES ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

### Finds Natives Intelligent—Advocates Relations With Russia

Philippine independence and more regular relations with Russia were advocated by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, in an address before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association on "Storm Centers in World Politics." Professor Hudson recently returned from a year of travel and study in Europe, Africa, and the Near and Far East.

"I think that one visiting the Philippines for the first time is struck by the fact that Americans have such a small part in the Government," he said. "It is mainly a Filipino Government, but the politically-minded people there seem to want it to be wholly so. They talk a great deal about our promise of independence as soon as they had established a stable government.

"I was somehow not as much impressed as I feel that I ought to have been with the superiority of American officials in the islands over Filipino officials. Among men in public life there I met several Filipinos who, judged by the public men I have seen at international conferences during the last 10 years, would do credit to almost any country, who would compare favorably with some of our Congressmen.

**Business Main Factor**

"Nor can I see any great national interest which is served by our retention of the Islands. Some people talk about our prestige in the Pacific as if it came from our possession of the Philippines. But the main factor in our decision will be, I fear, the business interests of a small number of Americans who will oppose our living up to our promise of 1916. And as things are going now, I have little doubt that the small number of Americans will win and the Filipinos will lose."

Turning to Soviet Russia, Professor Hudson said: "I am less interested in determining whether the Russians are good or bad men, than to see how the rest of the world can best live at peace with them. We have to live with them, obviously. Outside efforts to overthrow their system have failed, and I could see no signs of its being overthrown from the inside. My question about Russia is, therefore, how can the outside world best live at peace with her?

"The Soviet leaders are not itching for a European war. They see pretty clearly that the revolution has nothing to gain by such a war, and they are quite sincere in their pacifist declarations. But they think, or seem to think, that the whole world is ready to make war on them. They think the British are making war on them in China. They attribute the Arcos raid in London and the Soviet Embassy raid in Peking to the same causes.

**Against Isolation**

"If that is the situation, my question is whether it is better to try to isolate such a people, or to find some way of regularizing regulations with them? I believe that peace in Europe is going to be better served, if the Soviet Government is not isolated. Without addressing myself to the conditions which must

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)


## The U. S. Post Office

¶ is the Government's biggest business;

¶ employs 350,000 men and women;

¶ delivers 25,000,000,000 pieces of mail annually;

¶ uses 229,000 miles of railroads;

¶ expends approximately $714,000,000 a year.

Why radical changes in its policy will be demanded in the next session of Congress will be told in three articles, the first appearing

Monday


## FRANCE BEGINS MOVE FOR PACT TO OUTLAW WAR

### Paris Happy That Negotiations With United States Are to Be Pursued

### STRONG DESIRE FOR PERMANENT PEACE

### Dominating Thought Is How to Save the Country From Another Conflict

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Nov. 5—The news that negotiations for a treaty outlawing war between France and the United States will be seriously pursued, probably before the end of the year, gives great satisfaction. It was always Aristide Briand's intention to prepare and discuss a fitting formula without delay.

He informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he meant to begin talks early in the autumn. But a variety of circumstances intervened, and the absence of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has necessarily delayed the proceedings. It would be appropriate that Mr. Herrick, who has striven successfully for the warmest Franco-American relations, should pilot such a document, which will set an example for the world, safely to port. It may be regarded as certain that this proposal will not be allowed to fail.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the deep desire of the French for the elimination of warfare. It is because the parties of the Left are popularly supposed to be more eager in their pursuit of peace that their electoral prospects, in spite of financial and other blunders, are bright.

The dominating thought is how to save France from another conflict. This is why Locarno looms so large, and why it is suggested that a perpetual peace pact with America will not be dropped.

### Pact May Get Under Way When Myron T. Herrick Returns to Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Briand proposal for outlawing war promises to be a live subject in Washington this winter. President Coolidge is deeply interested in it and in other methods of settling differences between nations without recourse to arms. It was said on his behalf at the White House that as soon as Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, returns to Washington, which is expected to be in about three weeks, negotiations regarding the Briand proposal will be taken up.

It will be remembered that Mr. Herrick brought the text of the proposal with him from France. At the time that it was made public there was much discussion of its merits. Persons earnestly committed to arbitration and other peaceful methods of dealing with disputes acclaimed it as a step in the direction of averting wars. The State Department at the time deprecated its value, officials pointing out that the United States and France already had treaties covering this point and that; at any rate, the United States would not be disposed to make such a treaty with France without making similar treaties with other powers.

That there may be some change in the attitude of the State Department officials is indicated by the interest shown by President Coolidge in the proposal. The recent presentation of a memorial by representatives of the Federal Council of Churches met with a sympathetic reception by the President, although what he said at the time has not been made public

**Senate Stand Problematical**

What the attitude of the Senate will be toward a treaty embodying the Briand proposal is where discussion pauses. To get any treaty through the Senate is not an easy task and such a one as would be based on M. Briand's idea would be subjected to a protracted analysis that might not reach a termination before adjournment of Congress.

Conclusion of a perpetual peace treaty between France and the United States, as proposed by M. Briand would mark a departure in the procedure of the United States which has not been willing to enter into arbitration treaties of an unlimited character

The present arbitration treaties with France are the Root-Jusserand Treaty of 1908, which will expire in February next, and the Bryan treaty of 1914, which has lapsed by the failure of the United States to appoint a successor to Richard Olney, but can be revived.

**Several Complications**

Negotiations for a new and comprehensive arbitration treaty would seem to be due but there are several complications, notably the non-ratification of the debt agreement by France. It has not been unobserved, too, that France did not send delegates to the naval disarmament conference at Geneva. Lastly there is the pending difficulty over the tariff, which, however, is in the way of being settled, although not without further exchange of notes and considerable negotiation.

It is understood that not only is President Coolidge interested in the Briand proposal but that he is open to other proposals looking toward international peace. He talked with Wickham Steed when he was in Washington recently and was impressed with his idea favoring a declaration by the United States of a peace doctrine which could be proclaimed to the world with as much force as is back of the Monroe Doctrine.

# China and Japan Co-operating in Opening South Manchuria

## Japanese Railway Officials Visiting America Report Progress of Vast Region

A peaceful and industrially prospering southern Manchuria, controlled by the Japanese in collaboration with the Chinese, in contrast to northern Manchuric, the focal point of political activity in the East on the part of China, Soviet Russia and Japan, was pictured by Hazuko Hirano, spokesman for the party of 22 Japanese, on their arrival in Boston on a tour of the United States.

Coming from Washington the party, composed in the main of railroad officials of the South Manchurian Railway, known as one of the greatest political factors in the Far East, will study American business ideas and methods in cities across the continent, sailing finally from San Francisco to complete their world trip.

**A Happy Combination**

"The combination of Chinese and Japanese in business ventures has proved a happy one," said Mr. Hirano. "It has brought forth more fruitful results than the Chinese usually have been able to obtain when working alone, for the Japanese are far ahead in the adoption of modern American business methods.

"Although the Chinese already outnumber the Japanese in southern Manchuria in a proportion of almost 100 to 1," he continued, fresh numbers pour in constantly with every new disturbance in China. This has proved disadvantageous to Japanese laborers, but there has been no disturbance and food is still plentiful.

"The Chinese pay heir laborers but seven cents a day, while Japanese employers will pay from 30 cents to $1 a day. The disadvantage to Japanese laborers is apparent when compared with their accepted wage scale, running from $1 to $10 a day. The chief industry centers around the huge coal and iron deposits, exports from which are almost wholly to Japan, and around the oils that are pressed from vegetables, export of which is world-wide."

**An Interesting Railway**

Interesting sidelights on the South Manchurian Railway, which is owned jointly by the Japanese Government and the people, and which has proved one of the principal governmental agencies in southern Manchuria, was furnished by Mr. Hirano.

The railway, running from Dairen to Changchun, approximately 400 miles, provides a train service very similar to that obtainable in the United States, he pointed out. The Pullman cars and coaches are comfortable, while the freight cars are exact counterparts of those used in America. The engines, in fact, have been made in domestic factories, and are of the special Mikado type, with the unusually large fire boxes that will permit the burning of the inferior type of coal there prevalent.

The South Manchuria connects with the famous Trans-Siberian Railroad, that treks its way across the thousands of miles of the Russian steppes, but because of a lack of standardization trains and cars are not interchangeable, the tracks of the Trans-Siberian being of a narrower gauge, and thus making necessary complete unloading and reloading of all goods upon transfer.

# NOTES ADVANCE IN PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

be met. I think it would be a part of good statesmanship to endeavor to find a basis for more regular relations."

After discounting the seriousness of the effect on China of the present Chinese civil war, Professor Hudson further stated: "I visited Canton and Shanghai just after the tragedy at Nanking. The Chinese whom a visitor could see condemned the outrage as much as any foreigner. But some of the local foreigners demanded what they called drastic action. General Butler was one of those who saw that such an attempt meant millions of men, and the whole situation was greatly cleared up by President Coolidge's address in mid-April.

Speaking of Southern Manchuria, which is fast being developed by the Japanese, he said. "Their principal agency for exploitation is the South Manchurian Railway, which for a stretch of 400 miles, from Dairen to Changchun, all but rules the country. For a railway in that part of the world is not merely a transportation line, it is a governmental agency. A traveler must admire the efficient organization introduced by the Japanese—the railway trains of the South Manchurian are almost as good as our Santa Fe trains—but one wonders what the effect is going to be on the territory itself."

Turning to Turkey, he said: "Turkey has emerged from her struggles, one of the young and virile nations. She has survived a social revolution with as much enthusiasm and optimism as prevailed in America at the end of our Revolutionary War. And in Turkey it was a revolution in which every man had a part, whether he wished it or not, for he was obliged to throw away his fez which for generations had symbolized his culture, and to don a hat which had been the symbol of the hated outsider."

### INDIANS SEEK EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Improved conditions in the Indian reservation in New York State and a growing desire upon the part of the Indians today to have their children attend secondary schools in communities adjacent to the reservations, were emphasized by speakers at the Society for Propagation of Indian Welfare, which has just ended a three days' session here.

### NEW FORD BUSINESS

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 5—New Ford business is showing up in Youngstown area, benefiting makers of sheet and strips.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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How Much Can You Save

out of this week's salary? No matter how little, deposit it here where it's safe and will earn interest for you.

*Interest begins Nov. 10*

75 Tremont St. Boston

# CANADA DEBATES AMENDING RIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

should go to London for amendments thereto and that under the conditions as proposed amendments might become too easy to secure.

Supporters of the proposal argued strongly on its behalf, declaring that the change must come sooner or later if Canada were to keep abreast of her status. The Constitution, they contended, could not be regarded as rigid and inflexible and must be subject to change with the changing time. It was therefore only a question of the best procedure to be adopted under the circumstances.

It was held by one speaker that unity would not be furthered by the idea that Canadian questions could only be settled by an independent tribunal. The suggestion made by the minister he believed would promote confidence and demonstrate to the world that the people of Canada were prepared to deal justly with their minorities. The declaration of the Imperial Conference was generally accepted as a definition to the world of equal status. Canada should therefore keep pace with that status.

At the conclusion Mr. Lapointe stated that the Government would carefully consider all the opinions on the subject, both pro and con.

**"High-Pressure Salesmen"**

During the afternoon Saskatchewan urged the necessity of the enactment of legislation regulating the sale of shares and securities of Dominion companies. Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and several other provinces voiced their support of the proposal. While Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, expressed his sympathatic consideration for the protection of the public against high-pressure salesmen, he believed that Dominion law would serve the purpose much better than a variety of provincial enactments.

The question of federal and provincial jurisdiction in the incorporation and operation of companies was raised by W. H. Price, attorney-general for Ontario, who contended that the operation of trust and loan companies came within the ambit of provincial jurisdiction. For the Dominion Government, Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, argued the inalienable right of the federal authorities to incorporate companies. British Columbia supported the viewpoint of Ontario. Quebec, on the other hand, was of the opinion that an understanding could be reached by a conference between the provincial and federal authorities.

### EDUCATOR FAVORS SCHOOL FOR PARENTS

Patty Smith Hill, professor in the department of lower primary education at Teachers College, Columbia University, said in Boston that, whereas she had insisted for many years that a mother need not require help with her littlest children she had become convinced that this was not true, and that she could not rest content until she had established, in connection with the nursery school now at Teachers College, a training course leading to a degree for nursery school directors.

Professor Hill said that examination of school children in the first grade proved that a large proportion of the children are subject to the influences of unsuitable environment or mistaken treatment and that to counteract such influences there ought to be a school for parents so that "parental guidance" might help and supplement the efforts of teachers seeking to adjust children in preschool years to the social and educational contacts about them.

*Announcement*

After a year's absence from Boston

*Mr. Chas. G. Mansway*

takes pleasure in announcing that he is now associated with

THE HENRY H. TUTTLE COMPANY
159 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

## *Meeting Place for Trees of the World*

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Airplane Gives New View of Arnold Arboretum's Charming Walks and Drives.

### CHURCH FEDERATION COMMENDS PRESIDENT

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches has made public a letter sent by it to President Coolidge expressing commendation of the recent statement accredited to him advocating a "more vigorous and honest enforcement of prohibition laws" and a "frank declaration" by his party "putting itself definitely on record in favor of prohibition."

The committee wrote: "We rejoice in this striking evidence that with your rare skill in interpreting public opinion you have reached the same conclusion which we have reached, that the best and the overwhelming public sentiment of the country regards the Eighteenth Amendment as the permanent policy of the Nation, and expects and demands the rigid enforcement of the laws to make it effective without fear or favor. We believe with you that the time has passed for any party to dodge or equivocate on this issue."

### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL OUTPUT TO BE CUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A cut in the output of about 10,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in the coming year will follow the agreement between producers and the Government, according to Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The announcement follows a meeting between Mr. Lowman, Dr. J. M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, and members of the Industrial Alcohol Advisory Council representing the drug, oil, paint and varnish trades.

Dr. Doran said that there was a common interest evinced between those seeking to enforce the dry law, and those engaged in legitimate industry, because the latter agreed that a surplus of alcohol had heretofore been manufactured and were beginning to feel the effect on the profits caused by the surplus.

### MELTING STEEL OFF 50 CENTS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5—Heavy melting steel scrap No. 1 is quoted $14 to $14.50, a reduction of 50 cents a ton. One mill here refused to pay $14 for a distress tonnage of heavy melting steel scrap. Last sales were made at $14.50.

SAVE time step-bother

ENJOY quality economy convenience

S. S. PIERCE CO.

Delicious New Walnuts

The new Diamond California budded walnuts have arrived—and they are delicious! Large, crisp, sweet white meats. The quality this season is excellent.

Per lb. 42c
By 5 lb. bag, per lb. 40c

S.S.P. Cling Peaches

The newly arrived Red Label and Blue Brand California yellow cling peaches are especially delightful this year because of the excellent weather during the growing season in California. The prices are the lowest in eleven years.

Red Label, No. 3 tin, 37c
Blue Brand, No. 2½ tin, 25c

Glace French Fruits

Assorted Glacé Fruits have just arrived from France; a distinctively French fruit confection . . . whole pears, apricots, cherries, plums and limes *glacéd*. 2 lb. box, $2. 1 lb. box, $1.

Spiced Gooseberry Jam

Flavory gooseberries delicately spiced; serve with meats and fowl, or as a preserve. A delightful conserve! 1 lb. jar, 40c.

Pate de Luxe

A new, dainty sandwich spread, made from squab. Spread on crackers or toast, or between thin slices of bread.

35c a jar

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## *Journalistic Field Found to Be Better*

### *High School Students Urged to Specialize—Quill and Scroll Meets*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia. — "Years ago we could conceive of a school inside a newspaper office, but thought a newspaper office inside a school incompatible," said Prof. Frank Luther Mott, director of the school of journalism at University of Iowa, in addressing 300 high-school journalists here, delegates to the regional convention of Quill and Scroll, national honorary high school journalistic organization.

Professor Mott described opportunities in journalism as greater than ever, due to the healthier condition of the newspapers themselves, and specialization in journalism was encouraged by him.

The national society since April 10, 1926, when it was founded at the University of Iowa, has grown in membership to 2500, with chartered chapters in more than 200 schools, representing 45 states. Perhaps the most important project has been the attempt to find America's most gifted young journalists in conducting 25 national and state contests.

The result was the book of "Best Creative Work in American Schools, 1926-27." These contests and the book will be annual events.

Research shows that there are 6000 year books, 7000 papers and 800 magazines published by high schools in the United States, the total expense of which reaches $7,200,000 annually.

### FARM AID FACTIONS TO CONFER ON BILL

#### Debenture Plan Regarded as Administration's Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Congressional farm relief adherents will meet in a few days to begin the long legislative process of putting a bill satisfactory to them, through the Houses at the coming session.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, and co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, following a conference on the issue with President Coolidge, will invite farm bloc members of all factions, and business houses, to meet with him. It is anticipated that Mr. McNary will convey to the gathering the President's views on the subject.

In connection with a previous interview by Mr. McNary with the President, it was reliably learned that the latter indicated to the Senator that the Administration was much interested in the debenture plan for dealing with the surplus crop problem. This information, coming from a most authoritative source, has aroused much speculation as to the possibility of the plan being the administration's alternative for the equalization fee proposal contained in the McNary-Haugen bill.

### POSSIBLE TAX ON "GAS" MAKES MOTORISTS ACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State automobile organizations have started a movement to obtain a Constitutional amendment providing that the proceeds of any gasoline tax ever levied must be used exclusively for highway maintenance and construction, bridges, or snow removal on the highways.

At a meeting here of representatives of the New York State Automobile Association and the Empire State Automobile Merchants' Association a committee was appointed, headed by Melvin T. Bender of Albany, to draft such an amendment and effect its introduction into the next Legislature.

### GEORGE ARLISS SEES RETURN OF ROMANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George Arliss, who has just returned from abroad, declared that the so-called "ultra-modern photographic" play has had its day and the well-made play containing a real story will rule the stage henceforth.

"Both the English and American play-going public have had enough of the 'real life' play," Mr. Arliss declared. "Henceforth, in my opinion, the successful play will be an entertaining romance."

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1822 1927

$52

"Paul Revere" Pitchers
*Make Excellent Christmas Gifts*

This graceful sterling silver pitcher is an expert reproduction of Paul Revere's, foremost silversmith of Colonial times. It is excellent in quality and weight, finished rich Butler gray. The four-pint size is $65, three-pint size $52, and quart size $42. It is shown in our Silver Room, street floor.

A. Stowell Co. Inc.
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*Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years*

## *Arnold Arboretum Endowment Reaches Half-Million Mark*

### *Campaign for Funds to Carry on Development of World-Renowned Garden Is Succeeding—Aim Is to Include Examples of Every Hardy Tree and Shrub*

One-half is in hand of the $1,000,000 endowment fund officials of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston have pledged themselves to raise in order to fulfill the vision of the late Prof. Charles S. Sargent for a park which should be constantly available to the public as a growing exhibition of at least one example of every tree, shrub and vine in the world which can be grown in the climate of Massachusetts.

In the 54 years of his service as director of the arboretum Professor Sargent made it into the greatest hardy garden in the United States and, indeed, it ranks second only to Kew Gardens in London among the world's collections of shrubs and trees.

Professor Sargent was Arnold professor of arboriculture at Harvard University for a great many years. In 1872 he began the work at the Arboretum which was destined to become known throughout the world.

**Transformation of a Farm**

In the early days Professor Sargent had but $3000 a year wherewith to work toward turning a run-down farm, partly covered with a natural growth of native trees nearly ruined by excessive pasture, into a world-renowned tree station.

It was undoubtedly the proposal made in the early years when Frederick Law Olmsted was planning a park system for Boston, to make the land of the Arboretum a part of that system, that assured the future of the Arboretum.

Ultimately the plan was felicitously accomplished to the advantage both of the park system and of the Arboretum itself: the city took title to the lands of the Arboretum, leasing the whole tract back to the president and fellows of Harvard College for the sum of $1 for a term of 1000 years, "and so on from time to time forever." The city was to build and maintain roads, and the president and fellows to keep the Arboretum open every day in the year from sunrise to sundown.

The result has been due to Professor Sargent's work and the addition of new tracts from time to time—a superlative garden of 250 acres whose trees and shrubs are planted in singularly lovely arrangement with every illusion of natural placement over the rolling slopes and small valleys of its surface.

**In Varying Garb**

At every season of the year the Arboretum is inspiring in some wise; in winter its multitude of firs and evergreens clothe the hillsides in dusky green splendor; in the summer rhododendrons and azaleas spread their fiery beauty in the hollows; autumn sets flaming clumps of foliage along spacious roadway curves; spring, with its cherry trees and flowering shrubs, is nowhere lovelier than at the Arboretum.

And besides the rich treasure spread seasonably before the public eye there are the library and the experiment station upon which horticulturalists from all over the country and many countries in Europe and the Far East depend constantly for information and aid.

Professor Sargent left a bequest of $10,000 to grow by accumulation through 200 years until approximately $100,000,000 shall be available as an endowment for the care and maintenance of his life work. And the supplementary fund now sought is for the intermediate administration, according to his specific design, of more than 4500 species and varieties of trees and woody plants, 2500 of which have come from countries outside of the United States.

### BRITISH GIFT ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has accepted the offer of Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, to present to the Historical Museum at Arlington the original of the message from King George to President Harding in connection with the presentation of the Victoria Cross to the American unknown soldier.

Jays

Youthful Modes for the Matron are made a study in our various sections, always combining Jays good taste with price moderation.

*Gift Articles selected Abroad by Mr. Jay are ready for the Christmas Shopper.*

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CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS
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This bank offers you a complete, efficient and understanding banking service.

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The Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture.
HENRY ATHERTON FROST, Director
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"English Cottages and Their Gardens"
on Monday, November 7, 1927
at half past three o'clock
in the ballroom of
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Anniversary Sale of Quality Curtains

Walnut Chests

44-inch, walnut veneered cover, gumwood front and ends, cedar back and bottom. Sold on easy payments..... $25.00

Irish Point Pattern Curtains

Strong ivory net, with wide point work borders. Pair ..... $3.95

Damask Overdrapes

Figured rayon and cotton damask, 13 inch side panels, shaped valance, with fringe trimmings. Blue, rose or mulberry with "gold"..... $3.49

Ruffled Voile Curtains

$1.00

White or cream color, narrow ruffles, double ruffled valance, rayon hemstitched bands.

Attractive Velour Portieres

$18.95

54-inch sunfast, reversible, open French edge, all the new color combinations.

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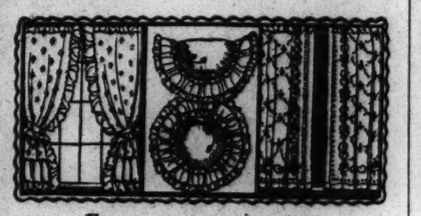
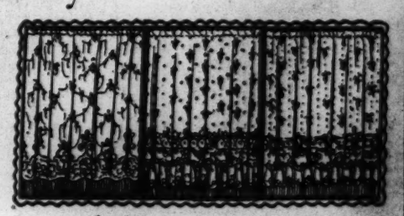


*Every one at a saving*

Ruffled grenadine, cream or white, dotted or figured, with plain marquisette flounce. Cream or ecru figured filet net curtains. Five styles rayon and cotton pillows, plain or changeable colors.

$1.65

Rayon or Net Panels



*At Enormous Savings*

Beautiful figured patterns, two styles, of rayon and cotton, with deep border and rayon fringe, also net panels with ruffled lace flounce and fringe. Natural color.

$1.98 EACH

FOURTH FLOOR

# RUMANIAN PRESS COMMENTS UPON CAROL INCIDENT

## Government Lifts Ban—Feeling Is That Government Made a Mistake

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5—All official restrictions apparently having been removed, the Bucharest papers now comment extensively on the disclosures officially made by the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of convincing the public that Michael Manoilescu, ex-Crown Prince Carol's agent, arrested two weeks ago, was really engaged in conspiratory activity.

Extracts from the diary of Mr. Manoilescu, who was formerly understudy of State and a prominent member of General Averescu's People's Party and who is a close friend of Carol and who returned to Rumania some 10 days ago for the purpose of putting into execution a plan to change the present constitutional and dynastic order, were disclosed to the press by the Government. From these it appears that he hoped to gain the support of three prominent political leaders of the Opposition parties for Carol's cause, and through their activity to create a sentiment among the people in favor of the present king's father.

He also planned to start a daily newspaper for the purpose of popularizing the movement. In brief, Mr. Manoilescu merely hoped to stimulate sympathy for Carol so that sooner or later the people or Parliament would be permitted to vote whether they wanted little Michael or his father to rule them. No officer or other prominent person is declared to be implicated in the "plot."

Adverul, an influential daily paper, takes Mr. Manoilescu's act seriously, but thinks the Government erred in arresting him. Politica, one of the foremost dailies of the Left, considers the whole affair a mistake on the part of the Government, and expects the speedy release of the accused. The official organ of the National Peasant Party, which is accused of favoring Carol, uses vehement language, calling the Government's conduct "ridiculous, shameful, scandalous," and pointing out that Mr. Manoilescu, in his diary, cited by the Ministry of the Interior in its official exposure, disavows all revolutionary intentions and recommends only legal and political action.

The same paper prints for the first time all the interviews given by Carol in the Paris press, which until now had been excluded from Rumania by the censor, and publishes the letter brought from Carol by Mr. Manoilescu to the Rumanian party chiefs, in which the former Prince demands that the people be given the opportunity to vote on his claims to the throne. Many consider that the National-Peasant Party is really tending to take the part of Carol against the regency and the present Government. Recent papers announce important changes in the higher army personnel.

# FRENCH AND ITALIAN ROYALTIES MARRIED

## Prince of Savoy Weds Princess Anne of France

NAPLES, Nov. 5 (AP)—The wedding of Princess Anne of France to Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Apulia, was celebrated today with all that pomp and circumstance that is attendant upon royal nuptials.

The daughter of the Duke of Guise, pretender to the throne of France, and the son of the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King of Italy, were married first in a civil ceremony at the Royal Palace and then in a religious ceremony in the historic church of San Francisco di Paola.

The Kings of two great Latin countries, Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Alfonso of Spain, were present. Princes and princess of the Houses of Savoy, Bourbon and Orleans and others attended the function, which attracted more royalty than any other since the war except the weddings of Princess Mary and the Duke of York in Great Britain.

Behind the carriages of the Italian King and the bridal couple came the Duke and Duchess of Aosta and the Duke and Duchess of Guise, parents of the bridegroom and bride respectively. Then followed the Duke and Duchess of Genoa, the Duke of Abruzzi, Duke of Spoleto, the Count of Turin and all the other princes of the House of Savoy.

# *Billboard Invades Realm of Aviators*

## *Projector Throws Images Against Cloudbanks and Skyscrapers*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Even the skies themselves are no longer safe in New York City from encroachments of the advertising signboard. A new 4,000,000,000-candlepower projector, similar in theory to the child's familiar "magic lantern," and which turns buildings, smoke screens and clouds into huge billboards, has just been demonstrated here.

In a test arranged by Harry E. Aitkins, president of the company that controls the device, theater advertising was thrown on the sides of skyscrapers. So large is the sign that when the letters were thrown across a group of buildings the skyscrapers appeared like a small backdrop.

Words to be thrown by the searchlight are stenciled in steel and a device is arranged to change the stencils at desired intervals. Experiments are being conducted for the adaptation of motion pictures to the new projector.

### CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5 (AP)—A strong body of Nationalist troops was today reported to have mutinied at Tungchow, 60 miles north of here. The loyal Nationalists were said to have the situation well in hand.

# FORCES JOIN TO STOP REAL ESTATE FRAUDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York, Brooklyn and Long Island real estate dealers have started a movement in co-operation with the Better Business Bureau of New York City to eliminate unethical sales practices, during which fraudulent and misleading claims and all "confidence destroying" methods will be exposed.

The district attorney, the Post Office Department and the Department of Licenses of the State will cooperate in the campaign.

*He Would Like to Be Friendly With Them All*

# BRITISH RADIO FREE OF ALL ADVERTISING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The British method of regulating radiocasting is the most effective in use any place in the world, according to Sir William Noble, director of the British General Electric Company, now in New York.

"Funds for operating the corporation are derived through a tax of 10 shillings a year for a receiving set," he said. "There are 3,000,000 licenses issued, and the tax provides ample funds to operate, and the radio artists are the best paid in the world. The listening public in Britain is saved the annoyance of having to listen to advertising along with their radio program. Through the exchange of important radiocasting programs between stations of different European countries, the radio is engendering a bond between peoples of various nationalities."

### AMPLE ROOM AT WEST POINT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nearly 250 vacancies in appointments to the class which will enter the United States Military Academy at West Point next July still obtain, including 35 of the 40 special appointments made by Congress for sons of soldiers of the World War who paid the supreme sacrifice.

# TEAPOT DOME 'CONTACT MAN' IS UNDER BONDS

## Warrant for Mr. Sinclair Held Pending Grand Jury Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—A formal complaint charging Henry Mason Day with conspiracy to tamper with the jury which was hearing the criminal oil conspiracy charge against Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall has been issued by Needham C. Turnage United States Commissioner. Mr. Day was liberated under $25,000 bonds.

A warrant against Sinclair also was sworn out, but subsequently District Attorney Gordon said this action had been a mistake and that the warrant had been revoked. It developed however, that the warrant simply was held in abeyance pending final action by the grand jury which is investigating activities of detectives of the Burns Agency in shadowing members of the trial jury.

The complaint was sworn to by Neil Burkinshaw, assistant district attorney in charge of the Grand Jury inquiry, immediately after Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court had ruled that Mr. Day could not be compelled to testify before the Grand Jury since he had taken the position that any evidence he would give might tend to incriminate him.

# Air Mail Lines Ready to Haul Light Parcels, Operators Say

## Proposal for New Service to Go Before Congress—New Zone System and Rates to Be Planned by Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Following unanimous support of parcel post by air mail at a meeting of air mail operators in Chicago, Warren Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in Charge of Air Mail, has revealed that his department will ask Congress to put the service into effect. Rates will probably be from $1.40 to $1.60 a pound by zone, Mr. Glover said, and a new zone system will be established.

According to Mr. Glover, there was virtually unanimous belief expressed in the Chicago meeting of the American Air Transport Association that the proposed parcel system would appeal to business houses, industries and to individual shippers. The problem of details now faces Mr. Glover. It will be necessary to limit size and weight of general merchandise to accommodate it to air transport. Air mail operators with contracts from express companies supported the proposal for federal extension of mail service.

General air mail conditions are reported excellent by Mr. Glover. The new Havana-Key West service at its opening carried 700 pounds of mail to Cuba and brought back 200 pounds. Under the presidency of Harris M. Hanshue, Western Air Express, the American Air Transport Association is preparing to advertise air mail service for the first time. Expenses of the association are prorated among member lines, in relation to miles flown.

### 1927 CAR PRODUCTION FOR 10 MONTHS GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Wartime excise taxes should have first consideration in the program of tax repeals, according to the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. At a meeting of the association here the immediate removal of the 3 per cent war tax on automobiles was urged.

October motor production, partly estimated, totalled 210,465 motorcars, bringing the output for 10 months up to 2,811,489 cars built by members of the Automobile Chamber, a statement said. This is a 9 per cent gain over the same period in 1926.

### PLANE IN FORCED LANDING

BERLIN, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Otto Koennecke, who is on the way to the United States by way of the Orient, in a Caspar biplane, made a forced landing at Allahabad, India, the German consul at Calcutta informed the Foreign Office today. His plane, the Germania, was damaged in landing.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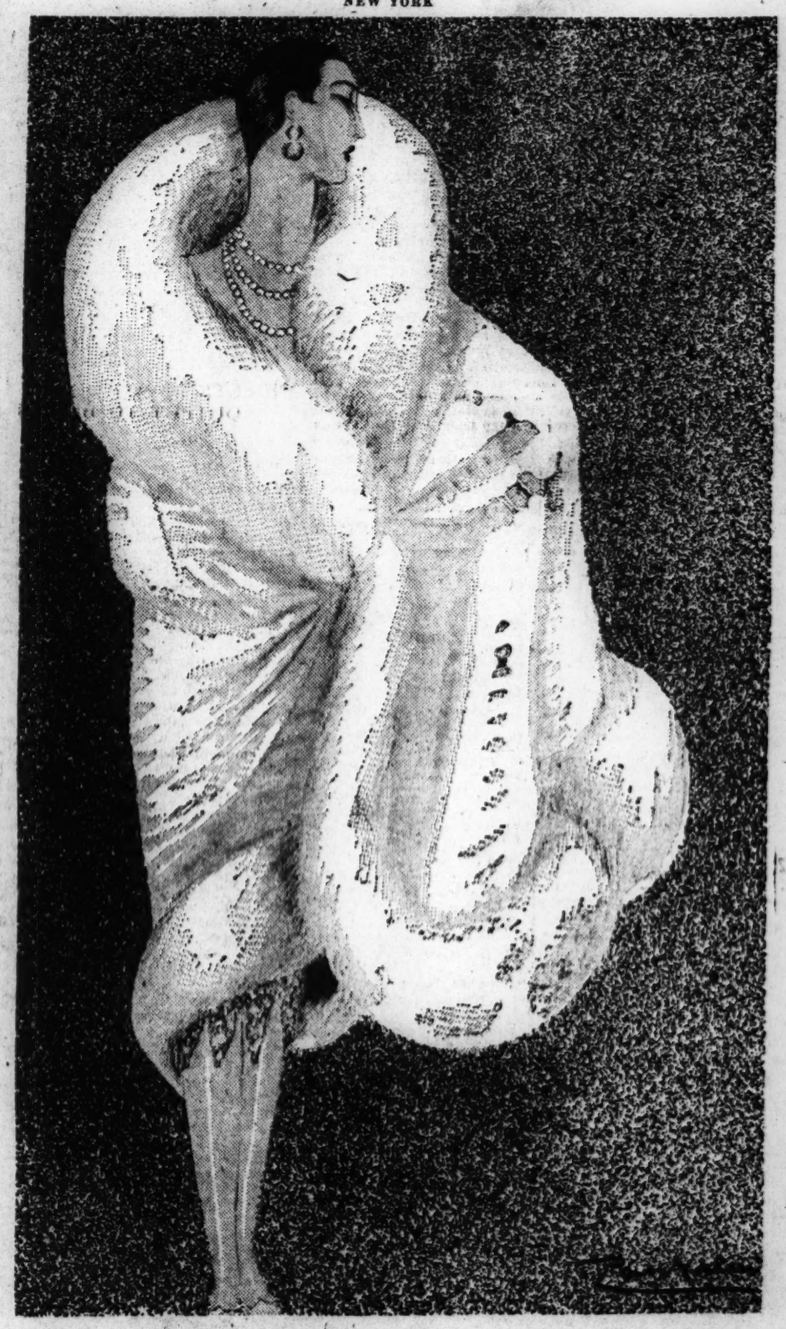
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# COLLEGE OPENS BOTANIC GARDEN AND LABORATORY

## Wellesley Example Merits Emulation, Dr. C. S. Gager Says at Dedication

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—One of the greatest modern fallacies is the opinion, which underlies much of the present-day talk about vocational training in American colleges, that students go to college primarily to learn, declared Dr. C. Stuart Gager, organizer and director of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, at the formal dedication of the new Botany Laboratory at Wellesley College.

"Four years of college," said Dr. Gager, "should contribute toward fitting graduates to follow successfully some vocation, but the chief purpose of our undergraduate liberal arts college is to educate; education and learning are not synonymous." In speaking of the purpose of the new building, he differentiated between it as a place for teaching of botany and as a place where education through botany will be achieved.

**Worthy of Finest Architecture**

Commending Wellesley on being in the front rank of pioneers in America in the establishment of its chair of botany in 1878, when only seven men's colleges in the country had professors in that study, Dr. Gager emphasized the part that commanding architecture plays in education and natural science.

Dr. Gager expressed the belief, in speaking of the value of the new botanic garden and arboretum of Wellesley, that it would be advantageous to have a botanic garden in conjunction with every college. In the Old World, he said, botanic gardens commonly are developed as adjuncts to university botanical instruction, although even there the outstanding ones have developed as institutions largely independent of colleges.

**Teaching Based on Research**

"The best thing I can wish for this new building," Dr. Gager concluded, "is that its laboratories may be the scene of discoveries of fact and theory." He emphasized the fact that teaching in the college should rest upon the solid foundation of research.

"Nothing could be more unfortunate, from the standpoint of education, than to have a student, after four years of undergraduate residence, leave a college with the impression that any department of knowledge, and, in particular, any natural science, is static—a finished product," Dr. Gager said in closing.

A special tribute to Miss Susan M. Hallowell, founder of the Wellesley College botany department and tor 25 years its director, was paid by Dr. Margaret Clay Ferguson, present head of the department at the formal opening. In the 80's more courses were offered, and actually taught, in Miss Hallowell's department than in the botany departments of all the other women's colleges combined, Dr. Ferguson said. Representatives of 15 colleges attended the dedication as guests of Wellesley.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*The Neighbor*

Lima, O.

Special Correspondence

A FARMER who was a veteran of the Civil War, and had spent several months in a southern prison, knew by experience what it was to suffer hunger.

In a little house on the adjoining farm lived a man and his large family, whose material wealth consisted of the household furniture, one cow, and the hire of his labor. It was midwinter, work was scarce, and to add to the situation, the cow "went dry."

The veteran farmer went to his neighbor and said: "I understand your cow is now dry, you have a large family and your little children need milk. I have several cows that are giving milk and can spare one. Drive your cow down to my barnyard and leave her for a season, and drive one of mine home with you."

It was only another instance of living his religion.

MISS L. A. B. of Oakland, Calif., sends a contribution telling of the exceptionally kind treatment given a tramp who called at a woman's kitchen door. Seeing in this man something others had blinded themselves to, the woman fed and outfitted him and introduced him to her husband, who found a place for him in his contracting organization. The writer adds that now, after two years have elapsed, the contractor "considers this man one of his best and most thorough workmen."

WHEN a fire broke out in the village of Baru, India, the villagers began to take out their belongings and make their escape, leaving the fire to burn itself out, so reads a clipping from the West London Observer (England) sent in by Mrs. E. C. But the Boy Scouts of the village thought differently and rapidly drew water from the wells and fought the flames. The fire was extinguished and considerable damage prevented.

# IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

THE array of presidential candidates in the United States presents an interesting spectacle. In each party there are at least half a score of aspirants—men who are known to be candidates, and in whose behalf friends and supporters are actively at work. Yet, officially, of all these potential nominees in both parties only one has so far formally avowed his ambition. This declaration by Senator Charles Curtis, from Kansas, was of the utmost significance. Coming from him, the Republican leader of the Senate, it indicated clearly that the Republican chiefs consider Mr. Coolidge not a candidate for the nomination, and that they are free to contest for the honor. In each party the candidates can be divided into two groups, national candidates, and state candidates, or as these latter are more popularly known, "favorite sons."

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, is at present the leading Republican candidate. There is evident a strong current in his favor; and even more apparent, much activity underway in his behalf throughout the country. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of

WAKING UP TO THE 1928 CAMPAIGN

Illinois, is also the object of much favorable support. He is the choice of the extreme McNary-Haugenites. Mr. Lowden, it is authoritatively known, however, is facing much opposition from the insurgents, who characterize his boom as a "stalking horse" for Vice-President Charles G. Dawes.

Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, has important backing in the East. Mr. Dawes is said to be acceptable to the agricultural West as well as to the financial East. In fact, there are Republican leaders of the first rank who assert that the Republican race is between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Dawes, with the possibility that a stalemate may occur and a call made that President Coolidge again head the Republican ticket.

The favorite sons among the Republicans are rather numerous. In addition to Mr. Curtis, there are William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio; James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia; Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio; and George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Norris can claim more than state support, as it is evident that his insurgent colleagues will endeavor to bring the delegations of their states to his support.

The Democrats have three leading names, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York; Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, and James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri. Governor Smith is perhaps the only one of these three who can qualify on the same basis as the Republican leaders as a candidate with a sizeable national following. Both the Reed and Ritchie candidacies are at present merely sectional. There is considerable activity going on throughout the country in behalf of Governor Smith; and to a far less extent for Mr. Reed and Governor Ritchie. The "favorite son" candidates among the Democrats are as numerous as among the Republicans. The list to date includes Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi; Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas; Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana; Cordell Hull, Representative from Tennessee; Alben W. Barkley Senator from Kentucky.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has clearly been availing himself of every opportunity of maintaining the relations of the United States with the Latin-American countries on a high standard of mutual respect and friendliness. The assurances which he has given to Nicaragua that the interest of the United States in its presidential election will be only of guarding justice for all sides, the appointment of Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico, and lately the naming of a distinguished and representative delegation, headed by Charles E. Hughes, to the Pan-American Congress in Havana next January all give proof of a co-operative policy toward the southern republics.

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DISARMAMENT is taking on a more tangible prospect. The preparatory commission which will undertake to lay the groundwork upon which an effective disarmament program may be constructed will meet in Geneva on Nov. 30. This commission will devote its study not only to the problem of a general reduction of arms, but to the correlative problems of security and arbitration.

The latest impetus to practical disarmament achievement has been given by Russia in its recently announced decision to participate in the work of the preparatory commission under the auspices of the League of Nations. It is the consensus of virtually every dispatch which has emanated from the European chancellories during the last week that the presence of the Soviets at Geneva removes one of the most formidable obstacles to progress of universal disarmament.

Russia, with its population of 130,000,000, its vast potential resources, its standing army estimated between 600,000 and 1,000,000 men, and the uncertainty of its diplomatic relations with other countries, has long been a factor of unknown proportions in the disarmament equation. The past refusal of the Soviet Republic to collaborate has, of course, made it impossible for either Poland, or Rumania, or the Baltic States definitely to pledge themselves to limitation of armaments.

Whatever attitude Russia may take at the conference, whether it be one of conciliation or one designed to further its own national military strength, it is generally agreed that the presence of its representatives at Geneva will serve the useful purpose of placing Russia on record.

The United States is continuing to lend its support to the League's disarmament efforts, and at the conference late this month every great national power in the world will be represented.

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WHILE the Franco-American tariff negotiations are proceeding amicably, the proposal of M. Briand that the United States and France engage in a permanent peace treaty, outlawing war as an instrument of public policy and establishing arbitration as the means of adjusting disputes, is receiving renewed support. A memorial, urging the conclusion of such a treaty, has been signed by fully 700 prominent churchmen in the United States, and presented to President Coolidge. The memorial advocates the general adoption of arbitration treaties as essential to international disarmament.

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FROM time to time one reads in the newspapers of Mayor William Hale Thompson's militant efforts to remove from the public schools and the Public Library of Chicago certain books—particularly volumes of history and government—which he says he believes contain British propaganda and distorted interpretations of American Revolutionary War history. Indeed, such a description of Mayor Thompson's charges against these histories and against William McAndrew, whom he has deposed as superintendent of schools for allowing their use, is something of an understatement. The Mayor has made slight effort to restrain his indignation. More recently he has proposed to cope with the "problem" in a really large way, and is seeking to sponsor an "America First Foundation"—at $10 a member—to mobilize sentiment against what he considers "British propaganda."

This interesting item in the news bestirs the memory, memory of another item in the news of a year ago. In it one reads: "Welding still further the bonds of long-enduring friendship between Great Britain and the United States, the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Massachusetts made its annual pilgrimage to Lexington, Bedford and Concord Sunday, and was joined by the Minute Men in each of the three communities in paying tribute to both the British and American soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War resting there."

Lately further light has been shed upon the extent to which there is any measurable anti-British sentiment among the people of the United States by an Englishman himself. He is J. Alfred Spender, respected journalist, at present in the United States as the senior beneficiary of the Walter Hines Page American Newspaper Fellowship. Since his arrival some weeks ago Mr. Spender has concerned himself particularly with the verification of reports concerning an alleged American antipathy toward his native country. His conclusion, stated formally in a recent interview was that "the rumors were no more substantial than myths." Mr. Spender submits that because such rumors are potentially troublous in kindling subtle animosities, it is all the more essential that the press of the world should keep its columns "free, untrammeled, unbought, and uncoerced."

## HISPANO-CUBAN PROTOCOL SIGNED

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, Nov. 5—A protocol, the object of which is to bring the Hispano-Cuban commercial treaty into force at an earlier date than that laid down in the document itself, was signed here yesterday.

In this way a period of enhanced prices for Spanish merchandise in Cuba will be avoided.

## WOMEN TO HEAR MR. BORAH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Delegations from New England and mid-Atlantic States will come to New York for the conference of the New York Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement on Nov. 12 and 13 and will mass their State flags on the platform at Carnegie Hall at the public meeting on the evening of Nov. 12, when William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will issue a challenge on prohibition and 1928.

# DR. IGNAZ SEIPEL STATES POSITION OF HIS PARTY

## Austrian Chancellor Denies Existence of International Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor, has just delivered two speeches, the one at Munich and the other to the Christian People's League of lower Austria, which give a fairly clear idea as to the policy being followed by the present party in power in this state.

In his Munich speech, the title of which was, "The Leading Principles in Austrian Policy," Dr. Seipel expressed it as his personal conviction that there was no such thing as international policy," apart from the policy which two states must adopt toward each other." Policy must be suited to and depends upon the geographical, economic and social conditions in which a country finds itself.

"We Austrians adopt such a policy as is historically prescribed for our new state. One of its guiding principles is federalism, not because of some theory or doctrine, but on the ground of fact. The new Austria is a piece plucked from the old monarchy with its 10 nations—it is what remains after all the others have taken what they desired."

As to the position of the various political parties within Austria, actual conditions had led to the development of a few large combinations, which was all to the benefit of the state. The Social Democrats (he continued) were opposed to his own party, that of the Christian Socialists, because while the latter were quite as anxious to make social improvements as were the former, they were also only willing to go so far as conditions would allow.

As to the question of the events of July 15, he had a clean conscience, for it had been a question whether central Europe should or should not again be overrun by Bolshevism, and while the quick suppression of the riots may have impaired Austrian prestige somewhat, that action was really for the best. He defended the Heimatwehren (Home Defence Forces), on the ground that they were a necessity, and were a protection of the whole nation against a minority.

At the annual meeting of the Christian People's League for Lower Austria the Chancellor's speech was more concerned with a vindication of the Government's attitude over events since July 15, and with its tariff policy. He stated he was strongly against the setting up of a committee to inquire into the action of the police during the riots because no such body could be of any real value unless the Opposition changed its attitude toward the state and until it sent to such committees men who were really impartial.

Impartial observers have been alarmed at the way justice has been meted out at the law courts during the past few years, and on this question the Chancellor declared, "When I see the verdicts of the courts strongly disapproved by the people's sense of justice—men who have pleaded guilty even being acquitted at times—I say to myself that some reform would be good."

As to trade matters, the Chancellor declared himself in favor of as much freedom as possible, but the high tariffs which were being set up by neighboring states compelled Austria to follow the same example. The treaties which were in force between the other states of central Europe and Austria, were, however of mutual benefit to all, and were aids to a better understanding.

## NEW RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION OPENED

Electric train service on the Dorchester rapid transit extension connecting Fields Corner with downtown Boston by a 14-minute run has been started. Two and a half miles of track, formerly a steam railroad line, has been rebuilt and electrified by four years' work at a cost of more than $5,000,000. This will serve approximately 100,000 persons, cutting in half the time required to travel to the downtown district.

Work is in progress on two or more sections of the extension which will carry the third rail line to Shawmut junction, connecting there with a high speed trolley to Mattapan. The line is an extension of the Dorchester tunnel which formerly terminated at Andrew Square. The first train to Fields Corner carried an official inspection party including Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, and Charles A. Ufford, originator and sponsor of the bill for the extension.

## SHRINE POTENTATE HONORED

Clarence M. Dunbar, Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, was the guest of Aleppo Temple in Boston for a day of festivities, which included dinners with Shrine leaders and a march under escort of the Aleppo Temple patrol and band to Mechanics Building. There a reception for him was attended by 7500 members of the order, including representatives of 16 other temples.

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*

# UNITED STATES TO HOLD YEARLY BIG EISTEDDFOD

## Hundreds of Thousands of Welsh Folk in America Welcome News

HOLYHEAD, Wales (Special Correspondence)—The announcement in the Welsh-American press that a great national Eisteddfod is to be conducted annually in the United States has been received with much enthusiasm in Wales.

Leaders of Welsh religious, social, and musical activities aver that the fostering of the Welsh language idealism by their compatriots in America, provides a valuable impetus to the language movement in the old country.

There are several hundred thousand Welsh folk in the United States, most of whom have been compelled to make that great country their "second home," as it were, owing to economic depression and lack of scope prevailing in Wales. While a very large proportion of these take out letters of naturalization and are among the most loyal citizens of America's heterogeneous population, naturally enough, they retain an intense love for their "Gwylli Walia" (Wild Wales). There are many hundreds of Welsh chapels in the United States, in the bustling city as well as amid truly sylvan surroundings.

That this race succeeds in keeping its ancient tongue almost undefiled, although scattered, in some cases, over large isolated areas of the New World, is a wonderful tribute to the national consciousness of the Welsh Nation. It is generally believed therefore, that next year's national Eisteddfod of the Welsh people of America will meet with the success that it surely deserves.

Appropriately enough, Wales will take a prominent part in its deliberations, for it is understood that invitations to attend the festival will be extended to notable conductors in the homeland. By this show of Celtic courtesy, Welsh America will be but returning the compliment paid it each year by the national Eisteddfod of Wales, when eminent leaders of Welsh America preside at some of the meetings of the national Eisteddfod in the old country.

The venue of the first national Eisteddfod of America for 1928 will be Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and it is interesting to know that there are between 35,000 and 40,000 Welsh folk living in the Wyoming Valley. There will, therefore, be no lack of support for the festival. A strong committee has already been formed, and an attractive program is anticipated.


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Masonic Temple about 1875

Forty-Nine Years after Emerson began his lectures at Masonic Temple

R. H. Stearns Company remodeled the building and moved its business there

TODAY on this historic corner of the city stands the imposing ten-story building of the R. H. Stearns Company, erected in 1909, after the Masonic Temple had been torn down. The years have brought changes in physical aspects to the city since this business moved into the Masonic Temple building in 1886. Those were days of carriage-lamps and horse-cars, days when the Common was encircled by quaint iron posts, and Fashion was a study in basques and bustles.

Only ideals remain unchanged through the ages. Today this business is no greater than the dream out of which its corner-stone was quarried. One man started this business in 1847. One man's ideals have been consistently carried out in the maintenance of this business over a period of eighty years. Emerson might well, indeed, have been describing the store that was to occupy the site of his first lecture-headquarters when he said: "an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man."

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY
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# What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

## 18. Grand Lodge of Ireland—What It Has Done and Is Doing

By JOHN HERON LEPPER

Joint Author With P. C. Crossle of "The History of the Grand Lodge of Ireland"

WE DO not know in what year the Grand Lodge of Ireland came into existence, for our early records have been lost; but we find it firmly established in Dublin in 1725, presided over by the Earl of Rosse, as Grand Master, and supported by the nobility and the gentry. It is worthy of note that the Senior Grand Warden of Ireland that year was also Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England—Sir Thomas Prendergast. He had been made in a London Lodge, and his appearance as an important officer under both Constitutions at the same time is valuable evidence of the substantial identity of Masonic procedure. The next most important date is 1731, in which year Lord Kingston, an Irish peer, who had served as Grand Master of England in 1729, was elected Grand Master of Ireland. During this term (he was elected for two subsequent terms, in 1735 and 1745-'46), the Grand Lodge of Munster which had been meeting at Cork since 1726 was merged in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the system of issuing warrants to subordinate lodges was first evolved. This practice of providing lodges with a signed and sealed document as a proof of their regularity began Feb. 1, 1732 (N. S.), and has since been copied by every other Masonic Constitution in the world.

We know that Freemasonry had existed in Ireland for many years prior to the establishment of a Grand Lodge, and the governing body on its formation seems to have adopted and preserved a national tradition which looked upon the lodge as a congregation. This doctrine permitted the Grand Lodge of Ireland to issue some of its very earliest warrants to regimental lodges, which were, of course, ambulatory, and, as a result, Irish Masonic practices and ideas were carried all over the civilized world from the year 1732 onward. More than 200 of these military traveling lodges were warranted and it would be almost as impossible to overestimate as completely to trace their influence in extending the Craft overseas.

**Restricted Communication**

However trivial the differences between the Antients and Moderns may seem to us nowadays, there is no doubt that in the eighteenth century they were regarded as very serious. Thus for many years the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland would hold fraternal communication only with the Grand Lodge of the Antients in England and looked upon the Moderns as schismatics.

It would be a mistake to conclude that because the Grand Lodge of Ireland did not constitute many fixed lodges abroad during the eighteenth century its influence upon the spread of the Craft was negligible; the fact is quite otherwise, the services of Irish Masons in building up new Masonic Constitutions all over the world have been great indeed.

The history of the Grand Lodge of Ireland at home during the eighteenth century is mainly one of the gradual growth of a stricter discipline and a better organization of charity. By the year 1768 a committee of inspection was established in Dublin to whom the name of every candidate for admission in a metropolitan lodge had to be submitted before initiation. The salutary rule which is still in force in Dublin has since been extended to other Irish Masonic provinces.

**Work of Benevolence**

In 1738 our Charity Fund was established under the Grand Mastership of Viscount Mountjoy, later Grand Master of England (Antients) as Earl of Blesinton (which, incidentally, is his own spelling of a title that is often misspelt!) The establishment of this fund led to the issue of a form of document which has now developed into the Grand Lodge Certificate received by every Master Mason whatever his Constitution. Such certificates were at first usually issued by the subordinate lodges in Ireland, and the Grand Lodge prescribed the wording that was to be used, which is occasionally found copied into an old Minute Book.

In 1799 the Masonic Female Orphan School was established, and this was followed in due course by the Masonic Orphan Boys School and the Victoria Jubilee Annuity Fund for Masons and their dependents. Special Masonic funds for widows have also come into existence and been well supported in several of the provinces of Ireland.

Till the year 1789 the Grand Master of Ireland rarely was chosen for more than two years consecutively, but Richard, Earl of Donoughmore, who was elected in that year proved such an active and popular ruler that he was re-elected year after year till 1813, when he insisted on retiring in favor of the young Duke of Leinster, who was continued Grand Master till his passing on Oct. 10, 1874, having presided over the Irish Craft for 61 years.

During Grand Master Donoughmore's term of office he had to cope with a secession movement initiated by Alexander Seton, Deputy Grand Secretary, who unhappily was able to induce a considerable number of Ulster lodges to withdraw from their allegiance to the Grand Lodge during the period 1808-13, after which the rebellion collapsed. The tact and truly fraternal spirit shown by the Grand Master did much to heal the situation, and his name will always be remembered by the Irish Craft with gratitude.

**Period of Decline**

The Duke of Leinster also had many difficulties to meet during his long reign. Political troubles in the year 1823 became so acute that the Grand Lodge found itself obliged to forbid Masonic meetings. When the lodges resumed their labors it was found that many of them had sustained irreparable losses and other events during coming years conjoined to weaken the Irish Craft. Of 1020 lodges on the roll in 1816, only a few hundreds were left by the middle of the century.

The Duke, however, saw the great institution over which he had presided surmount the difficulties and, indeed, looking back we can now recognize that the period of his Grand Mastership was one of the most important that the Grand Lodge of Ireland has known. An instance drawn from the Antipodes will help to explain this. In January, 1820, the first Australian Lodge was founded at Sydney, N. S. W., with a Warrant No. 260 granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. This lodge was the result of the activities of Lodge 218 I. C. held in the Forty-eighth Regiment, which while stationed at Sydney initiated some young civilians, and applied on their behalf for a warrant which was granted. This Lodge still exists as Australian Social Mother No. 1 on the roll of New South Wales. This is but one of the many Irish lodges formed in that Commonwealth which are still flourishing under its independent Masonic jurisdictions. Canada, Portugal, Tasmania and New Zealand as well as Australia, all at one time or another during the nineteenth century have found Irish lodges ready to acquiesce when the proper moment came for establishing supreme local jurisdiction; and in every instance the new Grand Lodge has been welcomed with hearty good will by its elder sister in the West.

**Fundamental Doctrine**

This, of course, is but a logical extension of a vital maxim of Irish Masonic jurisprudence, which holds that a Mason away from home is subject not only to his Mother Constitution but also to the properly constituted Masonic authorities in the country that is affording him its protection. Irish warrants also found their way while the Duke of Leinster was Grand Master into India, China and South America, and to an Irish lodge, military of course, belongs the honor of having introduced Freemasonry into Japan. The Grand Lodge of Ireland now has three Provincial Grand Lodges abroad, two in South Africa and one in New Zealand.

The Duke of Leinster's term is also notable for having witnessed the rise of the bodies which govern the so-called "Higher Degrees" in Ireland. Though the Grand Lodge takes no official cognizance of anything beyond the Craft degrees, there is a regular series of steps which the Irish Mason of an inquiring mind can pursue in search of more light. The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, formed in 1829, governs the Mark and Royal Arch degrees. The Mason who has obtained these can be invited to become a Knight Templar in one of the Preceptories under the Great Priory of Ireland. If his services warrant it, he will subsequently be invited to become a Prince Mason (the eighteenth or Rose Croix degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite) in a chapter under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Prince Masons; after which he may be summoned to yet higher honors in the said Rite, even to the thirty-third degree.

**Traditional Practice**

All these steps have to be taken in proper sequence, and all after the Royal Arch are taken only by invitation. The custom of this sequence has been traditional in Ireland from as early as 1782 and became constitutionally established, by agreement among the various Masonic bodies concerned, in the year 1836.

The lesson to be learned from the two centuries of the Grand Lodge's existence is that while Ireland at no time was large enough to hold the activities of the Irish Masons, they were never in lack of ample opportunities in other lands for spreading the light. Indeed, Masonic history gains a romantic tinge from the ubiquitous Irish Mason. Canada is captured, and Irish lodges in the victorious army at once set about helping to form a Provincial Grand Lodge in Quebec. The first European to be initiated in India is made in an Irish lodge. Irish Masons have been traced forming lodges in Paris in the very year that we hear of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for the first time.

Under its present Grand Master, the Earl of Donoughmore, our Grand Lodge is, apart from the mere number of its adherents, more vigorous than at any previous time during its long history.

## AMBLESIDE HOUSE BOUGHT FOR NATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The famous Lakeland curiosity—Bridge House in Ambleside—which inspired Ruskin to get out his sketching tablets and which was recently put up for sale, has been purchased by a group of local residents to be preserved on behalf of the nation.

The house occupies the whole width of a bridge over the little Stock-beck, to the complete exclusion of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. It consists of only two rooms, one above the other, the top room being reached by a stone staircase outside the walls. At present it is used as a cobbler's shop. When the house came on to the market some time ago, it was thought that it might go into the hands of the house-breaker. This fate, however, has now been happily averted.

# Too Many "Stops" and "Don'ts" in Modern Home, Parents Told

## Devise Ways to Keep Child Busy Is Duty of Adequate Home, Child Study Head Says—Keep Abreast of Times, Is Advice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Too much effort is given to scheming out ways to make a child stop activity and too little to devising ways to keep him occupied, said Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association, opening a one-day conference on parental education here.

The investigating nature of the child which may sometimes make him annoying to adults, is his way of learning what there is about him and of discovering his own relation to it, she said. Mrs. Gruenberg deplored the system of rewards and punishments, so often employed in training children, and advised parents that they not only needed to learn how to impart knowledge to children, but to modify their own traditional attitudes. The professional worker constantly keeps himself informed of new developments in his field. Why should parents think that just being parents equips them to deal with child problems without other information? she asked.

**Good Will Alone Not Enough**

"To recognize and deal with the problems of growing children, good will is not enough," she added. "Solicitude is not enough. Information is not enough. The attitude of the parent involves all these, but it must make for continuous growth of the parent, and harmonious and sympathetic relations when the children tend to drift away."

Never say "no" when you possibly can say "yes," and some time every day respond to the child's invitation to join him in his occupations, advised Porter Lee, director of the New York School of Social Work.

"Children should have some time each day when they are free from the pressure of circumstance, obligation and demands imposed by other persons," Mr. Lee continued. "This offers them an untrammeled opportunity to choose their own activities and thereby provides them with one of the most potent opportunities for the development of character."

**Wider Use of Training**

Investigations in New York, Michigan, Virginia and Pennsylvania were quoted by Prof. H. D. Kitson of Columbia University, to prove that there is dissatisfaction among workers with their choice of professions and among students with their choice of professional education. Dr. Kitson recommended wider use of vocational training and information to guide youth in its choice of schools and work.

All questions asked by children should be answered honestly and frankly, said Dr. Lawson G. Lowry, director of the Institute of Child Guidance. In his talk on what parents may do to influence public education, Dr. Frederick V. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, cited these three specific means: By seeing that teaching standards are kept high; by making sure that the schools receive adequate support, and by a public opinion wholesomely exerted which will keep out political and other undue influences.

**Retaining Home Values**

"Nothing in modern life is changing more than the family," said Dr. Ernest R. Groves in his talk on "The Changing Social and Economic Functions of the Home."

Family life was developed by its social necessity and economic advantage, he said. Now it is no longer an economic unit. Once it produced now it chiefly consumes. "Must it pass?" he queried, and answered emphatically in the negative.

"It is hopeless to look for the return of the old-fashioned family," he said in conclusion, "but without a home adequate to meet the demands of our changed manner of living our civilization cannot prosper. Our young people need educating and training so that family values may not be smothered by superficial pleasure seeking."

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## SOCIALISTS LEAD IN LODZ

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The elections to the municipal council in Lodz show a majority of Socialists, the Polish Socialist party receiving 55,842 votes (22 mandates). German Socialists 16,619 votes (probably six mandates), the Christian Democrats 13,944 votes (five mandates), the National Labor Party (Left) 13,182 votes (five mandates). The rest were divided among numerous small parties, Christian and Jewish. The Communist list was invalidated, but it received 40,000 votes. Altogether 323,000 people were privileged to vote and of these 200,220 were valid.

# "Piece of Eight" Picked Up on Bank of Great Fish River, South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANDERTON, Transvaal—A native while walking along the banks of the Great Fish River, a little south of Cradock, noticed the edge of a coin sticking out of the sand. Scratching there he dug out 16 silver coins

Fifteen of them were Netherlands gulden dating from 1687 to 1785. The other one was a coin of Philip V of Spain with date 1723. They are in a fine state of preservation. The Spanish coin is an artistic and attractive "piece of eight."

How they came to be buried so far inland is a mystery. Some think they form part of the loot of Bushmen; others, that they came overland from Cape Town in the early days in the possession of some burgher or soldier of the Dutch East India Company.

## INDIA'S JUTE CROP SMALLER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The final forecast of the jute crop for 1927 in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, the jute-growing provinces in India, has now been published. The area under jute cultivation in the three provinces is 3,371,000 acres, being a decrease of 475,800 since 1926. The total yield in the three provinces is 10,229,700 bales, a drop on last year's revised total of 1,957,800 bales.

# From the World's Great Capitals

London

LONDON is watching with considerable interest the progress of an audacious experiment that is being tried on the top of Adelaide House, 170 feet above the Billingsgate Fish Market. Sir John Burnett designed a flat roof on which an 18-hole putting green, and a garden have been planted. When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor paid a visit to this unique garden in October, the old gardener in charge pointed with pride to violas, marguerites, geraniums, dahlias, gladioli, and even roses still in bloom. Cherries and pears have been grown there this year, and a large crop of fruit is expected from the 70 fruit trees.

✧ ✧ ✧

After six months of doubt on the part of the taxi-riding public regarding the permanence of the 25 per cent fare reduction ordered by the Home Secretary on May 1, it appears that the new rates are to remain. The drivers are much discontented with the reduced rates, claiming that the increased custom has not offset the loss due to the reduction, but even the new fares are high compared with those of continental cities.

✧ ✧ ✧

The public telephone boxes in London are to be equipped with moving illuminated advertising signs. The signs will be directly in front of the caller's eyes and will be set in motion as he enters the booth. The signs will appear on the glass face of a box measuring 3 by 4 inches, and each sign, of which there will be 24 in a set, will flash for seven seconds. The Postmaster-General, under whose jurisdiction the telephone system comes, announces that 2500 boxes in the London district will have this device installed in them.

✧ ✧ ✧

The visit of the American Legion to France and England has greatly stirred the interest of British former-service men in the scene of their war activities, and it now seems probable that a great pilgrimage to the battle areas will take place next August. It is hoped that the party will include representatives of every British and Empire unit, and that the first group will land in France on Aug. 16, which is the anniversary of the fateful landing in 1914.

✧ ✧ ✧

Chelsea, for many decades the headquarters of London's painters and sculptors, is said to be falling a victim to its own popularity. Rents have soared and the genuine artist colony, at least the younger and less established among it, have had to look elsewhere. In this dilemma they have crossed Battersea Bridge and have established themselves in a much more economical, but convenient and pleasant atmosphere. Whistler, who lived in Chelsea, painted some of his most successful work from the bridge, while Turner used to sketch the Thames from the old church in Church Road.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## TURNESA PLAYS WALTER HAGEN

### Title of Professional Golfers' Association Goes to the Winner

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 5 (AP)—Emerging from a brilliant field by playing close to par all the way, Walter C. Hagen today found Joseph Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., the last obstacle between him and his fifth title in the final round of the United States Professional Golfers' Association tournament here.

The defending champion was forced to show his best tournament golf to eliminate A. R. Espinosa of Chicago, 1 up on the thirty-seventh hole yesterday. Turnesa had less difficulty in his match, eliminating John Golden of New York, 7 and 6.

**Match Squared at 26th**

Although both Hagen and Espinosa were erratic at times, neither faltered under the necessity of returning to par figures after a bad hole and at the end of the first 18 they were all square. Each had a total of 76, 5 over par. In the afternoon Hagen took the first two with a par 4 and a birdie, but Espinosa came back to win the next three and Hagen was unable to square the match until the twenty-sixth. They halved the twenty-seventh.

The battle continued on the next nine to find them all square again on the thirty-sixth. The Chicagoan had trouble with putts on the thirty-seventh and Hagen took a par 4 to win. Hagen had 76 for the last 18 and Espinosa needed 74.

The match today gives Turnesa his second chance for a major title, as he was runnerup in the United States open in 1926. While he is not a novice at tournament play, in his 27 years he never has won a championship to compare with the long list held by the champion.

In the present tournament, Turnesa eliminated Charles McKenna, Riouquoit, Wis., 5 and 3, then triumphed in the quarterfinals over Eugene Sarazen 4 and 3 to meet Golden. Hagen's most difficult match was with T. D. Armour, United States open champion, who fell before the champion in the quarterfinals 7 and 6. In this match he was forced to hold closer to par than in eliminating Anthony Manero of New York, 4 and 2.

**May Live in Rochester, N. Y.**

After his triumph yesterday, the champion, who registered from Pasadena, Fla., revealed that he prefers to hail from Rochester, N. Y., where he has purchased an interest in the International League Baseball Club. He said he expected to spend much of his time developing the team. Reports had been current for some time that he had severed his connection with Pasadena, but this had been denied. He said he probably would spend the winter in Rochester.

As has been the case throughout the tournament, Hagen today was a favorite with the galleries, but Turnesa had plenty of supporters. If Hagen wins, it will be his fourth consecutive championship. He won the national professional title for the first time in 1921 and repeated in 1924, 1925 and 1926. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, N. Y., defeated A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, 1 up (37 holes).

Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., defeated John Golden, New York, 7 and 6.

## BRITISH WANT LOCAL OPTION

### Vote in Glasgow Is Said to Be Approximately 50 Per Cent for Temperance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Outlining the policy of the United Kingdom Alliance at the recent annual meeting of that organization, Leif Jones, the president, said that the alliance stood for the suppression of the liquor traffic by the operative will of an enlightened people, and not for the imposition of prohibition on an unwilling people. 'Local option" was practically synonymous with "local veto," and simply meant the power of the people to refuse the renewal of licenses.

The Rev. Robert Oswald spoke of the good results of local option in Scotland, and said that almost 50 per cent of the votes cast in Glasgow had been for temperance purposes. Eyes should be kept on the west, where their hopes lay, and from whence the movement would spread until it covered the whole country.

William Graham, moving a resolution dealing with the wasteful expenditure on alcoholic drink, said he refused to accept the arguments of many economists, that because of the apparently fixed element in many of the phases of Britain's economic problem, people might have to be contented with a poorer standard of life. Britain, he said, had enormous resources, if wisely used. It had been estimated that £310,000,000 a year was spent on drink, and not less than £250,000,000 on gambling; two unproductive and unremunerative items amounting to £560,000,000 a year. The elimination of that kind of waste was the necessary part of capital recruitment for any kind of social betterment.

Philip Snowden, although unable to see signs of that trade revival for which all hoped, was far from pessimistic about the future of Britain's export trade. The world, he said, was yearning for the development of its natural resources. The possibilities of world trade and world consumption were simply illimitable and unlimited. World trade had scarcely yet begun. If the purchasing power of the millions of India, for instance, could be raised by only 7s. a year there would not be a loom or spindle idle in Lancashire. That, however, needed more capital, and Britain, who had been the great lending nation of the past, was not saving as she formerly did. Lack of saving made capital dear and so increased the cost of production. The true safeguarding-of-industry policy, said Mr. Snowden, was the policy of the United Kingdom Alliance.

## Class B Squash Tennis Race On

### Harvard, Princeton and Fraternity Clubs Win Without Loss of a Game

METROPOLITAN CLASS B INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

| | Matches Won | Matches Lost | Games Won | Games Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard Club | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Princeton Club | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Fraternity S.T.C | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Yale Club | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Columbia U. C. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1.000 |
| New York A. C. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .000 |
| Park Ave. S. C. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | .000 |
| Montclair A. C. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | .000 |
| Crescent A. C. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | .000 |
| Short Hills Cl. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | .000 |

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The junior ranking players of the National Squash Tennis Association, ranked in Class B, began their own season in team competition yesterday, when the metropolitan Class B team championship swung into line. Ten teams, including the big six, which compete in all classes, Harvard Club, Yale Club, Princeton Club, Columbia University Club, New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club, as well as Montclair Athletic Club, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, Park Avenue Squash Club and Short Hills Club, were all in the competition, and the first four won for the elder members of the organization, while the fifth victor was Fraternity, which has developed into a very strong aggregation in its two years of competition.

Most of the matches were top-heavy in favor of the winners, but the struggle between Columbia University Club and New York A. C. on the courts of the former, was settled by the margin of one match, 4 to 3, though none of the Columbia victories were close. Harvard Club made a clean sweep of the seven matches played against the representatives of Montclair A. C. on the home courts of the Crimson, while Princeton Club did likewise against th Crescent A. C., while visiting the Brooklyn organization. Yale Club won five matches played at home against Park Avenue S. C., and took one more by default but lost one in the same manner.

The finest display of improvement over last season was witnessed when the seven members of the Fraternity Club team dropped only one game altogether to their opponents from Short Hills. One match went by default, but five of the others were won in straight games. The only member of the Short Hills Club to get a game was Reginald F. Pearson, the captain, who won his first game from H. E. Wilson, and was within a point of taking the match in straight games. But Wilson came from behind to win the game and then won the third and the match, 11—15, 17—15, 15—8. This match was played on the Fraternity Club courts, and the play of the Short Hills representatives will probably improve on their own new courts, which are to be used in many of the matches, for the first time.

The struggle between the Columbians and the Mercury Foot representatives was close all the way through, and the visitors held their own up to the last two matches. But Gardner Hirons, the Columbia University Club captain, finally settled the issue by defeating Barnwell Elliott, lead-off man for New York, in straight games, 15—11, 15—2. Then the other match went to C. W. Button Jr., who disposed of the former captain of the home team, N. N. Alexander, after a tight struggle with extra points in the last game. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 7; MONTCLAIR A. C. 0.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated F. A. Jenkins, Montclair Athletic Club, 18—13, 13—15, 15—6.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated R. J. Messer, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—7.

E. H. Hemingway, Harvard Club, defeated R. C. Wirtz, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—7.

F. S. Ritchie, Harvard Club, defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—10.

Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—10.

T. H. Gammack, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair Athletic Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—12.

William Platt, Harvard Club, defeated W. R. Crawford, Montclair Athletic Club, 15—2, 15—5.

YALE CLUB 6; PARK AVENUE S. C. 1.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue S. C., 8—15, 15—11, 15—12.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, won from J. K. Smith, Park Avenue S. C., by default.

A. L. Noel, Park Avenue S. C., won from L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, by default.

Yalo Stevens, Yale Club, defeated Merlo Johnson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—8, 15—8.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—1, 15—7.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue S. C., 15—2, 15—2.

Malcolm Scott, Yale Club, defeated L. S. Baker, Park Avenue S. C., 15—1, 15—11.

PRINCETON CLUB 7, CRESCENT A. C. 0

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent Athletic Club, 9—15, 18—14, 15—4.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent Athletic Club, 18—15, 17—16.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—12.

H. B. Davis, Princeton Club, defeated A. F. Adams, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—9, 8—15, 18—14.

E. D. Maxwell, Princeton Club, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent Athletic Club, 18—16, 15—7.

C. H. Haas, Princeton Club, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club, 16—17, 15—5, 18—17.

W. R. K. Taylor, Princeton Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 14—18, 18—16.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 7, SHORT HILLS CLUB 0.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated R. F. Pearson, Short Hills Club, 11—15, 17—15, 15—8.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—3.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity S. T. C., won from J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, by default.

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills Club, 18—16, 15—10.

C. R. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated G. L. Lewis, Short Hills Club, 15—12, 15—6.

H. B. Fisher, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club, 15—2, 15—2.

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—9.

COLUMBIA U. C. 4, NEW YORK A. C. 3

Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—2.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, 10—15, 15—7, 15—8.

J. C. Rochester, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. N. Cole, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—11.

E. G. McLoughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated B. W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—6.

C. W. Button Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 18—17.

Peter Grimm, Columbia University Club, defeated W. A. Dalton, New York Athletic Club, 11—15, 15—10, 15—7.

J. P. Leo, New York Athletic Club, defeated R. B. Livermore, Columbia University Club, 15—11, 15—12.

## Charles Hallows Leads the Batsmen for the 1927 Season

### Cricket in England This Year Passed Through One of the Worst Summers as Regards the Weather, Yet Runs Were Scored at an Exceptionally Steady Rate

LEADING BATSMEN SINCE 1920

| Year | Name and County | Aver. |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | E. H. Hendren, Middlesex | 61.46 |
| 1921 | C. P. Mead, Hampshire | 69.10 |
| 1922 | E. H. Hendren, Middlesex | 66.82 |
| 1923 | E. H. Hendren, Middlesex | 77.17 |
| 1924 | Andrew Sandham, Surrey | 59.48 |
| 1925 | J. B. Hobbs, Surrey | 70.32 |
| 1926 | J. B. Hobbs, Surrey | 77.60 |
| 1927 | Charles Hallows, Lancashire | 75.58 |

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The unreliability of statistical evidence in cricket is emphasized once more by the final list of 1927 batting averages, which, since they provide the unprecedented number of 12 batsmen averaging more than 50 runs for more than 30 innings, appear to record the fruits of one of the best "batsmen's" seasons ever known. Nothing could be further from the truth. The summer of the present year was one of the most outrageous, from a weather point of view, that has ever kept cricketers chafing in the pavilion. Yet, somehow, and in a way few people realized until the labor of evolving the final staitstics was completed, runs were piling up at an exceptionally steady rate. Sixty-three players (not all of whom appear on the appended list, which is confined to men with 30 or more innings to their credit) scored more than 1000 runs—only 12 short of the record number in 1921, a year of sun-baked wickets; and more three-figure inings were registered than in any previous season.

Lancashire, which retained its county championship title through the amazing defeat of its closest rival, Nottinghamshire, by Glamorganshire, provides, in Charles Hallows, the leading batsman for 1927 in the following list, compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor. C. P. Mead, the Hampshire left-hander, who made his hundredth 100 in first-class cricket during the season; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, who has headed the batting averages three times since the war, and W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, who made history by scoring more than 1000 runs in May, came next in order, followed by other known and tested professionals.

One of the greatest problems in modern cricket is the gradual disappearance of the amateur and the effect of his absence upon the game. Twenty-one names appear on the list before one comes to that of an English amateur—R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire. Two decades ago, things were vastly different. As a matter of fact, in the first-class averages of 20 years ago, there were 16 amateurs, led by C. B. Fry, F. H. B. Champain and P. F. Warner, in the first places. Fewer people nowadays find themselves without the necessity of working for a living, and amateurs for that reason can devote far less time to cricket than in the days before the war. It is probably correct to say that the only two amateur cricketers of today who bear comparison with the giants of the past referred to are A. P. F. Chapman, Kent, and D. R. Jardine, Surrey. These men played 12 and 23 innings respectively this year and averaged 92.60 and 66.04. In the list will be noticed the names of eight of the New Zealand tourists who, while not paying any "test" matches against England's full strength, won nation-wide popularity and respect by their snappy cricket against county and other representative sides. The list:

| Player and county. | No. of Innings. | Times not out. | Runs. | Most in innings. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Hallows, Lancashire | 44 | 13 | 2348 | 233* | 75 5 |
| C. P. Mead, Hampshire | 41 | 9 | 2335 | 200* | 74..3 |
| E. H. Hendren, Middlesex | 43 | 5 | 2794 | 301* | 73.26 |
| W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire | 47 | 4 | 2969 | 197 | 69.04 |
| Andrew Sandham, Surrey | 46 | 6 | 2315 | 230 | 57.87 |
| Percy Holmes, Yorkshire | 47 | 9 | 2174 | 180 | 57.21 |
| J. W. Hearne, Middlesex | 38 | 9 | 1632 | 245* | 56.27 |
| Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire | 49 | 6 | 2414 | 227 | 56.13 |
| T. F. Shepherd, Surrey | 45 | 6 | 2145 | 277* | 55.00 |
| E. H. Bowley, Sussex | 41 | 3 | 2062 | 250 | 54.26 |
| J. B. Hobbs, Surrey | 32 | 1 | 1641 | 150 | 52.93 |
| Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire | 39 | 4 | 1756 | 165 | 50.17 |
| J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire | 42 | 8 | 1700 | 225 | 50.00 |
| A. G. Dipper, Gloucestershire | 53 | 8 | 2246 | 212 | 49.91 |
| F. E. Woolley, Kent | 41 | 2 | 1804 | 187 | 46.23 |
| W. W. Whysall, Nottinghamshire | 50 | 5 | 2059 | 184 | 45.57 |
| †J. S. Dempster, New Zealand | 37 | 5 | 1430 | 180 | 44.68 |
| †R. C. Blunt, New Zealand | 38 | 3 | 1549 | 131 | 44.00 |
| William Bates, Glamorganshire | 43 | 4 | 1692 | 200* | 43.38 |
| Wilfred Payton, Nottinghamshire | 44 | 8 | 1457 | 148 | 42.97 |
| Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire | 47 | 8 | 1625 | 262* | 41.66 |
| A. N. Ducat, Surrey | 45 | 5 | 1637 | 166 | 40.92 |
| G. H. Brown, Hampshire | 48 | 2 | 1863 | 204 | 40.56 |
| †R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire | 34 | 5 | 1175 | 117 | 40.51 |
| John Gunn, Nottinghamshire | 48 | 3 | 1790 | 116 | 39.77 |
| Leonard Bates, Warwickshire | 43 | 5 | 1510 | 144 | 39.73 |
| †V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire | 41 | 2 | 1587 | 116 | 39.41 |
| H. W. Ashdown, Kent | 46 | 5 | 1556 | 139 | 38.90 |
| W. E. Astill, Leicestershire | 42 | 5 | 1434 | 164* | 38.75 |
| †T. C. Lowry, New Zealand | 37 | 4 | 1277 | 106 | 38.69 |
| Frank Watson, Lancashire | 44 | 4 | 1536 | 125 | 38.40 |
| †E. R. T. Holmes, Surrey | 36 | 3 | 1262 | 236 | 38.24 |
| †J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex | 47 | 13 | 1293 | 101 | 38.08 |
| †J. E. Mills, New Zealand | 39 | 3 | 1251 | 152 | 37.90 |
| Edgar Oldroyd, Yorkshire | 40 | 3 | 1390 | 114 | 37.56 |
| Croom, Warwickshire | 33 | 9 | 888 | 84 | 37.00 |
| Maurice Tate, Sussex | 49 | 2 | 1713 | 146 | 36.44 |
| H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent | 47 | 4 | 1561 | 154 | 36.34 |
| Norman Kilner, Warwickshire | 44 | 3 | 1526 | 167 | 36.33 |
| A. C. Russell, Essex | 50 | 1 | 1776 | 161 | 35.24 |
| †E. W. Dawson, Leicestershire | 45 | 0 | 1603 | 118 | 35.62 |
| T. W. Cook, Sussex | 45 | 1 | 1561 | 166 | 35.47 |
| †M. L. Page, New Zealand | 36 | 3 | 1154 | 140* | 34.96 |
| Alec Shipman, Leicestershire | 44 | 3 | 1391 | 108 | 33.92 |
| Leslie Ames, Kent | 41 | 5 | 1211 | 111 | 33.63 |
| Willis Walker, Nottinghamshire | 47 | 7 | 1303 | 144* | 32.57 |
| J. A. Newman, Hampshire | 47 | 2 | 1448 | 102* | 32.17 |
| †P. G. H. Fender, Surrey | 32 | 5 | 863 | 100* | 31.96 |
| †R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex | 30 | 2 | 886 | 96 | 31.64 |
| †C. C. Dacre, New Zealand | 34 | 0 | 1070 | 176 | 31.47 |
| †F. J. Seabrook, Gloucestershire | 34 | 3 | 972 | 106 | 31.35 |
| A. C. Young, Somersetshire | 42 | 2 | 1211 | 109* | 31.05 |
| E. J. Smith, Warwickshire | 45 | 3 | 1292 | 177 | 30.76 |
| H. W. Lee, Middlesex | 43 | 6 | 1124 | 102 | 30.37 |
| George Geary, Leicestershire | 37 | 9 | 837 | 96 | 29.89 |
| †G. B. Legge, Kent | 34 | 2 | 951 | 104 | 29.71 |
| Jack O'Connor, Essex | 49 | 3 | 1357 | 139* | 29.50 |
| R. A. Sinfield, Gloucestershire | 40 | 4 | 1041 | 92 | 28.91 |
| J. T. Bell, Glamorganshire | 41 | 5 | 1028 | 209 | 28.55 |
| H. Langridge, Sussex | 39 | 1 | 1075 | 96 | 28.28 |
| †A. K. Judd, Hampshire | 30 | 4 | 738 | 124 | 28.19 |
| W. A. Armstrong, Leicestershire | 42 | 6 | 1013 | 113 | 28.13 |
| †Leonard Green, Lancashire | 33 | 6 | 813 | 82 | 28.07 |
| †A. E. R. Gilligan, Sussex | 36 | 6 | 828 | 102 | 27.60 |
| J. M. Hutchinson, Derbyshire | 36 | 4 | 871 | 110 | 27.21 |
| †W. E. Merritt, New Zealand | 33 | 13 | 538 | 50* | 26.90 |
| R. H. Slater, Derbyshire | 38 | 2 | 951 | 195 | 26.41 |
| J. S. Iddon, Lancashire | 34 | 3 | 815 | 113 | 26.29 |
| Harold Storer, Derbyshire | 38 | 3 | 914 | 148 | 26.17 |
| S. T. Worthington, Derbyshire | 33 | 2 | 808 | 98 | 25.83 |
| †W. L. Neale, Gloucestershire | 35 | 5 | 775 | 145* | 25.53 |
| Benjamin Lilley, Nottinghamshire | 42 | 4 | 974 | 85 | 25.63 |
| V. A. Fox, Worcestershire | 47 | 8 | 999 | 79 | 25.61 |
| Herbert Smith, Gloucestershire | 48 | 3 | 1152 | 100 | 25.60 |
| James Cutmore, Essex | 46 | 1 | 1148 | 238* | 25.51 |
| G. M. Lee, Derbyshire | 36 | 2 | 866 | 100* | 25.47 |
| †I. M. McGirr, New Zealand | 30 | 1 | 727 | 73 | 25.41 |
| C. N. Woolley, Northamptonshire | 46 | 1 | 1139 | 82* | 25.31 |
| †A. J. Evans, Kent | 33 | 0 | 832 | 143 | 25.21 |
| G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire | 30 | 3 | 678 | 76 | 25.11 |
| Roy Kilner, Yorkshire | 41 | 1 | 1004 | 91* | 25.10 |
| †Hon. L. H. Tennyson, Hampshire | 42 | 2 | 984 | 116* | 24.60 |
| W. G. Quaife, Warwickshire | 40 | 6 | 835 | 155* | 24.55 |
| H. Flint, Nottinghamshire | 39 | 7 | 769 | 100* | 24.03 |
| W. R. Santall, Warwickshire | 31 | 4 | 644 | 59 | 23.85 |
| W. Bowden, Derbyshire | 36 | 3 | 783 | 90 | 23.72 |
| †C. C. Case, Somersetshire | 42 | 3 | 920 | 122 | 23.58 |
| J. H. Parks, Sussex | 48 | 4 | 1036 | 82 | 23.54 |
| T. Wensley, Sussex | 48 | 0 | 1118 | 127 | 23.29 |
| H. A. Peach, Surrey | 34 | 2 | 738 | 96 | 23.06 |
| †J. B. Higgins, Worcestershire | 31 | 2 | 661 | 123 | 22.79 |
| Taylor, Lancashire | 32 | 3 | 658 | 77 | 22.68 |
| Dai Davies, Glamorganshire | 39 | 4 | 790 | 121* | 22.57 |
| †Nigel Haig, Middlesex | 49 | 2 | 1059 | 104* | 22.53 |
| Samuel Nichols, Essex | 47 | 5 | 940 | 76 | 22.38 |
| J. C. White, Somersetshire | 42 | 4 | 848 | 113 | 22.31 |
| †G. R. Jackson, Derbyshire | 42 | 1 | 912 | 134 | 22.24 |
| Alec Kennedy, Hampshire | 45 | 1 | 976 | 118 | 21.18 |
| †A. H. H. Gilligan, Sussex | 48 | 1 | 1042 | 88 | 22.17 |
| A. E. Hipkin, Essex | 45 | 2 | 946 | 108 | 22.00 |
| L. G. Berry, Leicestershire | 45 | 1 | 960 | 76 | 21.81 |
| †E. F. Longrigg, Somersetshire | 34 | 3 | 653 | 74 | 21.06 |
| †Trevor Arnott, Glamorganshire | 43 | 2 | 857 | 126 | 20.80 |
| †J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire | 30 | 4 | 543 | 115* | 20.88 |
| Walter Livsey, Hampshire | 38 | 8 | 615 | 56 | 20.50 |
| Bradshaw, Leicestershire | 40 | 2 | 774 | 53 | 20.36 |
| †F. T. Mann, Middlesex | 31 | 3 | 566 | 74 | 20.21 |
| C. V. Tarbox, | 50 | 3 | 941 | 109 | 20.02 |

†Amateur player. *"Not out."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Graceland College 14, Central 6.

Davis-Elkins 12, Salem 0.

Arkansas Tech. 13, Ada Teachers 6.

Henderson Brown 8, Hendrix 7.

Birmingham Southern 13, Millsaps 0.

Beloit 0, Lake Forest 0.

Parsons 20, Pennsylvania College 0

Buena Vista 26, Still College 12.

Arkansas Aggies 10, Tennessee N. S. 6.

S. D. University 14, Western Union 6.

Cornell (Ia.) 13, Monmouth 0.

MATSUYAMA IS VICTOR

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Kinrey Matsuyama, junior 18.2 balkline champion, defeated James Lewis in their handicap billiard match, the final two blocks of which were played yesterday afternoon and evening at Daly's Billiard Academy. Matsuyama, playing 18.1 balkline to Lewis's 18.2, won by a total score of 3000 to 1749, capturing both blocks.

GREEN IS RE-ELECTED

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. Nov. 5—C. Green of Montgomery was re-elected president of the Southeastern Baseball League for a three-year term at a meeting of league officials, and the duties of secretary-treasurer were added to his office. A rule making it mandatory for each club to carry two players who have never before played professional baseball was adopted, while the regulation limiting each club to four "classmen" was left unchanged. Attendance in the Southeastern League during the 1927 season exceeded 900,000, it was announced.

Head Coach R. C. Zuppke, who is said to have originated the huddle system in football and who gave it up at Illinois this fall on account of the rule regarding the time which shall expire before the ball is put in play, has taken it up again.


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## HARVARD WINS RACES WITH YALE

### Varsity and Freshmen Captains Make New Time in Cross-Country

That Harvard University harriers must be considered strong possibilities in the coming intercollegiate cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Nov. 21, both individually and as a team, was made quite emphatic yesterday when the Crimson varsity defeated Yale, 16 to 39, and two of the Cambridge runners crossed the tape in record time. Having scored decisive wins over Yale, Dartmouth College, and Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Crimson might even be termed favorite for the intercollegiate title. The freshmen practically emulated the deeds of the varsity by downing the Blue yearlings by nearly the same score, 18 to 37, and they also had a man finish in new record time.

Capt. J. L. Reid '29 of the Crimson broke the 5½-mile course record of Willard L. Tibbetts '26, captain of the 1926 team, which the latter established in 1925, by 28 1-5 seconds, Reid's time being 27m. 41 3-5s. J. O. Wildes '30 was the other Crimson runner to finish under the record time of Tibbetts when he crossed the line 5 4-5s. under the former captain's time. In the freshman race Beecham Moore of Harvard lowered the record time of W. G. Dooley, established last year, by 3 4-5s. for the 3½-mile course.

The Harvard varsity placed four men before Yale scored, Captain Reid finishing first with Wildes second, Leslie Flakesman '29 third, and R. G. Luttman '29 fourth. D. R. Jacob '29 was Yale's first scorer, finishing fifth. The freshmen placed two men before Yale tallied with Moore, winning in record time, and Capt. R. C. Aldrich following. Yale's first scorer was Capt. F. R. O'Brien.

An agreement made in the scoring gives Yale's first five men places among the first 10, although only two of the Blue varsity actually finished among the first 10. Harvard's first five men finished one, two, three, four, and six, while Yale was awarded the remaining points to 10, but the first five Blue places were five, seven, 11, 13, and 14. The same working agreement took place in the freshman race. The summary:

VARSITY RACE—5½ MILES

Won by Capt. J. L. Reid '29 (H); 2—J. O. Wildes '30 (H); 3—Leslie Flakesman '29 (H); 4—R. G. Luttman '29 (H); 5—D. R. Jacob '29 (Y); 6—G. B. Lee '30 (H); 7—M. D. Smith '30 (Y); 8—A. V. King '28 (H); 9—G. H. Mitchell Jr. '28 (H); 10—P. B. Hyde '30 (H); 11—Capt. T. N. Ingham '28 (Y); 12—A. S. Woodworth 2d '29 (H); 13—J. A. Pardridge '30 (Y); 14—F. M. Foote '30 (Y); 15—J. M. French '29 (H); 16—W. F. Smith Jr. '30 (Y); 17—A. C. Mason '28S (Y). Score—Harvard 16, Yale 39. Time—27m. 41⅗s. (new record).

FRESHMAN RACE—3½ MILES

Won by Beecham Moore (H); 2—Capt. R. C. Aldrich (H); 3—Capt. F. R. O'Brien (Y); 4—R. J. Hodges (H); 5—H. D. Everett Jr. (H); 6—David Cobb (H); 7—Charles Baskin (H); 8—C. Bullock (Y); 9—P. R. Dalton Jr. (H); 10—A. L. Hartridge (H); 11—R. T. Hall (Y); 12—E. D. Coy (Y); 13—D. A. Wilson (H); 14—B. DeMerritt (Y); 15—J. S. Evans (Y); 16—F. M. Bryan (Y); 17—Mernon Munroe Jr. (H). Score—Harvard 18, Yale 37. Time—1:m. 5ls. (new record).

## GERMANS AWAITING MR. GILBERT'S LETTER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Nov. 4—The German people are awaiting with much interest the publication of excerpts of Seymour Parker Gilbert's letter criticizing the German finances and the Government's reply, which is to take place on Sunday.

Vorwärts says it is in the position to disclose that one of the main demands of Mr. Gilbert is a reduction of the expenditure in the extraordinary budget. He also wishes that these expenses shall not be covered by loans.

In the meanwhile, the Cabinet is discussing the establishment of a special office for dealing with reparation questions, to be connected either with the Ministry of Finance or the Government, which will facilitate negotiations between Mr. Gilbert and the German Government.

TRIP TO COAST UNLIKELY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The War Department has given President Coolidge little encouragement on the proposal that the United States Military Academy football team go to California this fall to play Stanford University, and the proposal is expected to be dropped. The invitation to the West Point team to play in California was sent to the President by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of that State. The War Department advised the President, however, that Academy officials felt the football team members should not be away from their work and studies for the two weeks required for the trip.

ANOTHER CHESS MATCH DRAWN

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 5 (AP)—The twenty-fourth game in the chess championship contest between Alexander A. Alekhine, challenger, and Jose R. Capablanca, champion, which was adjourned Thursday night after the fortieth move, last night was declared a draw after the first move. The twenty-fifth game will be started today.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 16, Yale 39.

M. I. T. 17, Tufts 45.


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## New York Is Preparing Hockey Candidates for the Olympics

### American Committee to Encourage United States Being Represented in Competition at St. Moritz in February—Boston and Chicago Also Prospects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Preparations to have New York adequately represented in amateur and possibly Olympic ice hockey championships are proceeding apace, following the recent decision of the American Olympic Committee to encourage the representation of the United States at the winter Olympiad at St. Moritz, in February.

At the recent meeting, William S. Haddock, the official representative of the committee in charge of hockey, stated that steps were now under way to select a team. The three cities which maintain the greatest interest in the sport, Boston, New York and Chicago, would be asked to select their best team for a series of intercity contests, and from these the Olympic team would be selected.

The clubs now in operation which are likely to be represented are the University Club in Boston, with possibly some college stars from Harvard, the St. Nicholas Club, the New Rochelle Club, which includes most of the former Knickerbockers, and the New York Athletic Club in New York; while Illinois A. C. and Chicago A. A. will be the probable contenders in Chicago.

Practice is already in full swing among the New York players, largely due to the construction of a fine new rink at New Rochelle, which will enable the amateurs to have a home of their own without depending on what spare time the Madison Square Garden is able to allot them. The new rink is also expected to bring back ice hockey into the schools, as many of the Westchester County high schools are already booking dates there.

The season here is expected to begin about Dec. 15, with all three teams mentioned for the Olympic selections in action in a round-robin series, with a possibility that two other organizations, Crescent Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club, which have several former college stars among their membership, may also participate. There is also to be an attempt to get two Philadelphia teams started this winter, representing the Penn A. C. and the old Quaker team, which will use a new rink being constructed in West Philadelphia.

The New York Athletic Club team, which has been greatly strengthened this season by the addition of the former Dartmouth goal keeper, S. H. Anthony, as well as several other college players, is already practicing, but due to the few opportunities to obtain a place in New York, pending the opening of the new rink at New Rochelle, is using the Ice Club, on top of Madison Square Garden, beginning at 11 o'clock, after the regular evening session has concluded.

## Hoppe Leads as Match Nears End

### Reiselt Gains One Point, but His Rival Enters Last Day Well Out in Front

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Otto Reiselt managed to gain one point yesterday on William F. Hoppe, in their three-cushion billiards match of 720 points, making a total of 121 points in the two blocks played, to 120 for the former balkline titleholder. But as Hoppe was leading at the start of the day by a margin of 43 points, this left Reiselt still far in the rear, the total points scored in the first 10 blocks being 600 to 558. Thus the champion will have to make 162 caroms today before Hoppe can amass 120, to win the match.

The afternoon block was responsible for the gain of Reiselt, as he made a total score of 67 in his 71 innings, before Hoppe could get 60. This gain came near the end, after Hoppe had been in the lead, when the champion passed his opponent with a run of seven in the forty-seventh inning and followed with two fives later in the session. In the evening, however, Hoppe held the lead practically all the way, after the first few innings, with Reiselt toiling along in the rear.

Toward the end Reiselt exerted his greatest skill and drew up on Hoppe until the latter had a lead of only two points, but a perfect four, with the finest sort of position play by Hoppe ended the rally and gave him the block, 60 to 54, on his seventy-fourth turn at the table in the evening.

Both have an average to date of less than one, as the total innings for each is 658, allowing for Hoppe's double innings at the beginning and end of every block since the opening. The match will end tonight, with a block in the afternoon also.

## TENNIS STARS TO BE SUPERS IN MOVIES

### Miss Colyer and Miss Ridley Aspire to Be Film Actresses

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 5—Two British tennis stars, Miss Evelyn Colyer and Miss Joan Ridley, have decided to try and become film stars as well, according to the press here. Their film début is being made as supers in the British picture, "Dawn," the story of the war heroine, Nurse Cavell, now in course of preparation, in which Miss Sibil Thorndike plays the lead.

According to the Westminster Gazette, Miss Colyer and Miss Ridley are receiving the usual rate of payment, £1 a day for small part actors and supers. The producer states that he chose them on their merits because they "screen well."

Evelyn Colyer reached the final in the ladies' doubles at Wimbledon in 1923 when she and her partner, Joan Austin, put up a great though unsuccessful fight against two such giants of the game as Suzanne Langlen and Miss Ryan.


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# RADIO

## BERMUDA AIR SAFETY MEET IS POSTPONED

### May, June, and July, 1928, to Be Used for Prize Contest

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The New York office of the Bermuda Trade Development Board has received a cablegram from Bermuda confirming the decision of the committee in charge of the Bermuda safety flight contest, to postpone the period during which the prize may be competed for, from the three months beginning Sept. 1 of this year to the three months beginning May 1, 1928.

The prize of £2000, or about $10,000, will be awarded to the aviator who makes the best flight between New York and Bermuda in either direction. The award is to be given for the highest number of points scored upon the basis of the safety factors employed. It will not be awarded for speed, and it will make no difference in the judging of a contestant's flight whether he arrives in May, June, or July. In fact, it is quite likely that the committee will not permit more than one aviator to leave within 24 hours of another from either New York or Bermuda.

The committee consists of Clarence Chamberlin, Lieut. George Noville, Dr. Michael Watter, Maj. George Robertson, and Commodore J. G. Ericson, while Frank A. Tichenor, publisher of Aero Digest, will act in an advisory capacity, and there will be three independent judges to act in technical matters and to render decisions. In Bermuda contestants arriving and departing will be judged by Capt. B. V. Seymour Smith and Maj. H. H. Kitchener.

The contest has not been deferred as a result of the present popular agitation against transoceanic flying, because the flight is intended to promote safety above everything else. However, it is believed that if the flights are postponed, it will be possible to formulate better rules and conditions for safety factors to be observed by the contestants, and, further, the rapid development of airplanes, engines, and accessories for transoceanic flying will be much further advanced by next May.

The comparatively short distance between Bermuda and New York, which is only 700 nautical miles, would seem to offer an ideal "proving ground" or tryout course for transoceanic flights. The distance probably will be covered in between five to seven hours, during which time the risk to aviators and their machines will be far less than during the long hop across the Atlantic to Europe, to say nothing of the much more favorable weather conditions usually prevailing along the lane between New York and Bermuda than throughout the northern routes.

Contestants will not be encouraged to make nonstop flights, and the use of land planes will be discouraged, if not prohibited, unless facilities for alighting upon the water are also provided. The oftener a contestant arises from and alights upon the water, the more points he is likely to score, although this and other safety factors have not been definitely decided upon by the committee, and will not be until probably Jan. 1, by which time suggestions for safety factors will have been received from aviation authorities in all parts of the world.

Aviators flying to and from New York, or anywhere else, who include the New York and Bermuda trip in their direction as a "leg" of their longer flight, can qualify to compete for the Bermuda safety prize as far as their voyage between New York and Bermuda in either direction is concerned.

The committee will award more points for a flight from New York to Bermuda than from Bermuda to New York, because, obviously, it will be more difficult to pick up a group of islands barely 12 miles across at their longest dimension than to find the American mainland and be guided by it into New York.

## NEW BRIDGE PLANNED TO CROSS LIM FJORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den.—The situation in Denmark today is the same as in many countries regarding bridges, owing to the increased motor traffic. The bridge at present spanning Lim Fjord between Aalborg and Norre Sunby, is of the pontoon type and is insufficient to meet the demand, the upkeep being partly defrayed by a tax of 5 ore per head to all those using it. The cost of the new bridge is estimated to be 7,800,000 kroner and is designed by B. Tygberg of Aalborg, formerly a bridge engineer with the firm of Gutehoffnungs Hytte of Oberhausen, Ger., a firm well known in Europe for their bridge buildings.

Lim Fjord pierces Jutland, expanding into wide stretches of water, as it goes eastward to the North Sea. The bridge is composed of girders for the approaches on each side and may be likened to two suspension bridges, with cantilever ends supporting girders, leading to two piers, between which a drawbridge is arranged. It is considered to be a well proportioned design, with good lines, and is in harmony with the present railway bridge, one of the finest engineering works in the Kingdom of Denmark. The length of the bridge will be 580 meters.

## TEACHING BIGGEST INDUSTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, speaking at the annual convention of the Worcester County Teachers Association here, declared that teaching is the biggest industry in the country. With 900,000 persons engaged in educational work, he said, one person in every 45 in the United States is receiving pay in an educative capacity.

## Cars Linked by Radio

Fotograms, N. Y.

TWO-WAY communication between two motorcars equipped for both sending and receiving is the novel experiment being conducted by L. F. Plugge, British radio writer, in a trip through southern Europe. Two superheterodynes will be used, Captain Plugge adhering to his original Western Electric type, while the driver of the other car, Horace Connell, will use a set of the Radiola type.

This latter receiver is shown on the left hand car in the above photograph being operated by Mr. Connell, while Mr. Plugge is shown beside the loop of his super on the right. Some very interesting data regarding "dead" spots and other vagaries of transmission and reception in various parts of Europe should be the result of this trip.

## Radio Program Notes

CHOPIN'S "Fantasie," Opus 13, will be the featured selection by Hans Barth, well-known American pianist, in the "Half Hours With Great Composers" program for listeners of the Red network, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 7 o'clock, central standard time. This selection, noted for its poetic brilliance, is free in form, being made up of small parts. It is probably not so well known as Chopin's other piano works which have overshadowed it. This program will be heard by WEAF, and the following associated stations: WFI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WGR, Buffalo, WSAI, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha, and WDAF, Kansas City.

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WBAL'S audience will follow the gypsy trail on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, when Maud Albert, contralto, and Sol Sax, pianist, are heard in a joint recital featuring "all-gypsy" numbers. Listeners-in to the Baltimore station on that evening will find their latent nomadic desires charmingly satisfied as they rest beside the camp-fire and stroll through the picturesque countryside depicted in the gypsy music which Miss Albert and Mr. Sax will present.

Maud Albert, whose contralto voice is already known to radio audiences through her frequent appearances as soloist over WBAL, and as a member of the WBAL Mixed Quartet, will sing a cycle of gypsy songs by Anton Dvořák, while Mr. Sax will play several piano numbers characteristic of the colorful lives of the Romany folk.

Mr. Sax is WBAL's audition supervisor and the station's official accompanist. This joint recital will be radiocast from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

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A program of classical music will be furnished radio listeners of the Pacific Coast Network on Thursday evening from 9 to 10. This program will originate in the Los Angeles studio of the National Broadcasting Company.

Pryor Moore and his orchestra will furnish the music, assisted by Robert Hurd, tenor, and Boris Myronoff.

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A portion of Charles Gounod's "Faust," presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will be radiocast direct from the stage of the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, by stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company's Blue network as the second of the weekly series of Balkite Hours at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time (9 o'clock, central standard time), on Thursday evening, Nov. 10.

The Chicago Civic Opera Company goes on the air this season through the courtesy of the Fansteel Products Company of North Chicago, Ill., sponsors of the Balkite Hour.

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Gounod's work is a grand allegorical opera in five acts. The book, based on Goethe's tragedy, is by Barbier and Carre. It was first produced in Paris in 1859, but it was not until four years later that it reached the stages of London and New York.

Edith Mason will sing Marguerite in the Chicago presentation. She is an American soprano and the wife of the Italian conductor Giorgio Polacca. Faust will be sung by Charles Hackett, American tenor, and Mephistopheles, probably will be assigned to Alexander Kipnis.

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Milton J. Cross, senior announcer of WJZ, New York, is in charge of the reportorial part of the opera radiocasts from Chicago. Technical arrangements are under the supervision of Howard W. Angus, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company; Gerard Chatfield, supervisor of programs, and Eugene F. Grossman, assistant manager of plant operation and engineering.

The Balkite Hour will be heard through WJZ, New York, and the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company's Blue network: WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago, WBAL, Baltimore; WHAM, Rochester; WJR, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; KSD, St. Louis; WOC, Davenport; WOW, Omaha; WHO, Des Moines; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WDAF, Kansas City; WGN, Chicago; WEBH, Chicago; and WMAQ, Chicago.

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WGY will radiocast the first of a series of eight matinee concerts by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Rochester Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10. This orchestra was heard from WGY last year, and proved one of the most popular features. The concerts will be conducted at the Eastman Theater under the direction of Eugene Goossens. The concerts will begin at 3:10 p. m. The dates of other concerts are: Nov. 17, Dec. 1 and 8, Jan. 5 and 12 and Feb. 2 and 9.

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The Clicquot Club Eskimos under Harry Reser have taken into their group a "lady Eskimo" who will be introduced to the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network in the person of Annette Hanshaw, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8 o'clock, central standard time), when they go on the air. The addition of this popular artist, noted for her soft crooning voice, marks the first time that the Clicquot Club Eskimos have welcomed a guest artist to their program. She will be heard in two selections.

This program will be carried by stations WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WRC, Washington; WGY, Schenectady; WGR, Buffalo, WCAE, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit, and WGN, Chicago.

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"Filipino Night" in the International Series sponsored by the New York City Y. M. C. A. will go on the air at 9:35 p. m. on Thursday, Nov. 10, and will be heard through WGBS, the Gimbel Brothers station. All the artists on the program, and all the music, come from the Philippines. Mr. Vincent Mago will sing two groups of folk songs, there will be a brief address by Mr. Juan de G. Rodriguez, and Mr. E. F. Vallejo will play several violin selections, accompanied by Mr. M. Reyes, at the piano.

## AFRICAN MOVES DISTURB INDIANS

### Representatives of India Asked on East African Investigating Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A representative deputation recently waited on Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, at Simla, to urge prompt action to secure adequate representation of Indian interests on the Royal Commission about to be appointed to make recommendations regarding the future administration of East Africa.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presented, on behalf of the deputation, a statement outlining their apprehensions concerning recent developments of a policy which had a bearing on Indian interests in Kenya, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Tanganyika, the East African territories. The Feetham report and Sir Edward Grigg's recent speech as Governor of Kenya, accepting its conclusions on self-government and foreshadowing an elected majority in the Legislature, had given serious cause for concern. The report, it was pointed out, recommended a drastic curtailment of Indian representation on municipal councils.

The Viceroy, in reply, claimed a certain measure of familiarity with these questions as the joint author of the Wood-Winterton agreement and as a member of the British Cabinet when the Kenya White paper of 1923 was approved.

The object which the British Government had consistently sought to pursue, declared Lord Irwin, had been the promotion of the true interests of Imperial solidarity, and he assured the deputation that the Government of India were both eager and determined to leave nothing in their power undone to uphold the status and honor of the Indian communities in East Africa.

**FINISHED STEEL SALES IMPROVE**

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Sales of finished steel by leading steel producers in the West last week were three times average weekly sales so far this year. The week was the biggest in the year from a sales standpoint.

## RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS FILL COUNTRY NEEDS

### Scots Highland and Welsh Village Rejuvenated by Cheap Light and Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An attractive story is told in the Rural Industries Magazine of two small rural electricity systems which exemplify the prosperity which can be brought by electricity and the economic limits of its application.

The first of these was in a village in Wales rejoicing in the name of Llanuwchllyn near the western end of Lake Bala. In 1909 the Parish Council invited tenders for lighting the village street by some 16 oil lamps. Mr. Edwards, the local engineer and blacksmith, who used a water wheel to supply electric power for his own use, put in a tender for electric lighting. This, being less than the estimated cost for oil alone, was accepted and at 1½d. per lamp per night the scheme was a great success.

Then the villagers began to apply for light for their shops and houses, and in time Mr. Edwards found that he was short of power for his workshop and had to refuse further orders. The demand still being great, he obtained permission to dam the stream high up the mountain, and with a supply channel be fed two Pelton wheels in his new power house, driving a 25 kilowatt generator. With this he can supply current for power at 1½d. and lighting at 6d. to inhabitants within 1½ miles.

The total cost was round about £1000, and practically the whole population are consumers. Power users include five farms, the village carpenter and garage, and half a dozen users of electric cookers and heaters.

The other scheme is situated in a remote district in Sutherland in the north of Scotland. The local landowner wanted to supply his own house, using the easily available water power. His engineer advisers, however, advocated a 50-horsepower semi-Diesel engine. Feeling that he ought to let his village tenants participate in the benefits, he broadened his scheme and put in a second engine of 75 horsepower. Still the demand increased, until finally two more 50 horsepower engines were installed and a model ring-main system has come into use. If the increase in demand could have been foreseen, the hydroelectric scheme would probably have been cheaper.

Edgar Horne, who has been responsible for the start and development, writing to the Rural Industries Bureau, says that his sleepy highland village is developing a surprising appetite. Fresh businesses are projected and new connections continually made. The liveliness of the village is demanding new dwelling houses and shops, and trade is steadily increasing.

Current is delivered from this little power house on a highland moor to some 70 consumers by a ring-main five miles long. Six of the crofters have installed motors, and there is a model laundry and sawmill, while the local weaver is turning over from his cottage loom to a new and lofty weaving shed. A crofter who had taken 1½ days with a horse to thresh 42 bushels of oats, now does it in 1½ hours on four units at 3d. per unit.

**HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION**

DETROIT, Nov. 5—Hupp Motor Car Corporation shipped 2415 cars in October, compared with 2456 in September and 2675 in October, 1926.

## Sunset Stories

### Jolly Dolly's Visit

IN ORDER to get to Granny Tinker's you went up to the top of Golden Hill and then down to the bottom on the other side. Jolly Dolly had gone there twice alone, once with a jar of homemade marmalade and once with a book. It was great fun to visit Granny, not because the cookie jar was always full, nor because Granny let you pick any flowers you wanted to. There was another reason still.

In the big front room, which was

Jolly Dolly Went Outdoors.

seldom used and was rather gloomy in consequence, was an old-fashioned cuckoo clock! The little bird came out of his house regularly every half hour and had something to say about what time it was. "Cuckoo, cuckoo!" That's what he said.

Jolly Dolly chuckled so happily the first time she heard him. Granny Tinker opened the door wider and hurried her into the solemn parlor before he was through cuckooing.

After that Jolly Dolly was always thinking up reasons why she should go to see Granny. "Mother, haven't you some jelly you want me to take to Granny?" she asked one Saturday morning. You see there was no school on Saturday, so there was a lovely, long day ahead to do all kinds of happy things in. And one of the happiest things would be to go to Granny's!

But Jolly Dolly's mother said, "No, dear. I sent Granny some jelly last week, and next week I shall send her some preserves." Now that was very nice, and it made Jolly Dolly happy to think that Granny had had jelly last week, and was going to have preserves next week. But what about this week?

Jolly Dolly went outdoors to think it over. She scuffed through the leaves on the lawn, because they made such a nice, crackling sound. "Maybe if I get the rake and clean off some of them, I'll think of something I could take Granny," she thought.

Scratch, scratch, scratch went the tiny rake over one corner of the lawn. Now Jolly Dolly got so excited turning over those leaves and pouncing on some gorgeous colored ones that she forgot about Granny. That is, she forgot for a few minutes. And then she remembered again very suddenly. "I know, I know!" she cried, dropping the rake in her delight. "I'll take Granny some bright, autumn leaves. I know she will like them."

But first she made a neat little pile of the leaves. Then she rushed into the house to ask permission.

"Certainly, dear," said her mother. "But you must start back at 12 o'clock. Give my love to Granny."

Away bounded Jolly Dolly, two lovely crimson and yellow leaves in her hand. She wondered what time it was. She hoped it was very, very early. Anyway, the cuckoo would know. Slowly up long Golden Hill, then racing down on the other side—that was fun.

Granny must have seen Jolly Dolly coming, for she opened the door wide and gathered her into her arms, leaves and all. "Somebody whispered that you were on your way," said Granny.

"The cuckoo!" cried Jolly Dolly, joyfully.

Granny laughed and led the way into the parlor. "Watch him now," she said, pulling aside the blind to let in the sunshine.

Jolly Dolly held her breath. Out he came, and gave 11 shrill cuckoos! "Oooo!" breathed Jolly Dolly.

Then slap, clap went the tiny door of his house, and the cuckoo disappeared.

"I can stay until he cuckoos 12 times," said Jolly Dolly. "And—and, oh, Granny, I've crushed the leaves I brought you."

"Never mind!" exclaimed Granny, rescuing the leaves. "We'll put them in a book and press them. Suppose we start a scrapbook?"

"Let's!" cried Jolly Dolly. "Then I'll have to come often to bring you things for the book, won't I, Granny!"

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Rose Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella Parr James, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Margaret P. Burmister, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Orson K. Miller, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Earle M. Prescott, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Edna Vanderslice, Brighton, Mass.
Mrs. Anna N. Eager, New York City.
Mrs. Clara Derleth, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth Wesloh, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ella R. Winslow, New Gloucester, Me.
Miss Nancy M. Parr, Glen Cove, N. Y.

## GREAT CHEMICAL FIRM OF NORWAY FORMS MERGER

### Norsk Hydro, Largest Employer in Nation, Links Interests With Germans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—The recently resolved fusion of the great Norwegian industrial concern, Norsk Hydro, with the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, involving the extension of the Norsk Hydro's plants and production, and the employment of more hands, is hailed here as a forceful impulse toward general economic improvement in this country.

As previously reported, the agreement between these two concerns consists in an exchange of stocks, whereby the I. G. Farbenindustrie comes into possession of a quanity of the new stock of the Norsk Hydro, produced as the result of the extension of its capital by 20,000,000 kroner. On the other hand, a certain amount of Farbenindustrie stock produced as the result of the same arrangement will be transferred to the hands of the Norsk Hydro.

Simultaneously an exchange of patents will take place between the two concerns, and finally the agreement involves the joint sale of their products. The negotiations leading up to this agreement have covered six months. One of the first results is that the rebuilding and extension of the Norsk Hydro plants at Rjukan and Notodden for electric development of electrolytic hydrogen and ammonia, according to the Haber method of the Farbenindustrie, will take place at once, and the Norsk Hydro's production will thereby be multiplied.

Not counting Borregaard, the great paper pulp plant, the Norsk Hydro is the greatest employer of labor in this country. It was started in 1905 by Dr. Sam. Eyde, who, with Dr. K. Birkeland, invited a method for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen.

Two cities, Notodden and Rjukan, have risen with the development of this industry. The capital invested in it to date amounts to 57,000,00 kroner, and is mainly French, Norwegian and Swedish. To this capital now has been added the new 20,000,000 kroner.


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# House and Garden

## House Plant Propagation

NO GARDENER of house plants can boast of complete satisfaction with her program without including therein the propagation of new plants. Not only will the experiences encountered prove delightfully interesting and joy-giving, but the old plants will, in almost every instance, be benefited rather than harmed. More than that, if young plants are wanted for the lawn or garden the following season, enough specimens can easily be secured to supply the needs. It is possible to produce enough young plants from half a dozen old ones to fill a bed six feet square.

Most window plants are propagated by the method known as "slipping." A "slip" or cutting is a young branch. If the severed end is inserted in wet soil, the branch, if taken at the proper stage of growth, will form roots and in this way develop into a new plant.

By the proper "stage of growth" is meant the condition of the branch at the time it is taken. It should be firm but not tough. If, when bent between the fingers, it threatens to break and yet does not, it is in about the most favorable condition to "strike." This does not absolutely insure success, but it indicates as accurately as does any test that can be made by the amateur that slips are in the proper condition to enter upon a new and independent start. A glance at the parent plant should enable one to determine which cutting to take and which to reject.

### How to "Slip"

Fill a shallow dish of adequate size with clean, clear, sharp, gritty sand that will not become like mud when saturated with water. Insert the end of the slip in the sand all the way down to the surface of the dish. Turn in enough lukewarm water to wet the sand thoroughly. Set in a warm place and maintain the same moisture constantly. A sunny window is the most satisfactory situation in which to grow slips.

New young roots should start within a week. When new leaves are put forth freely above the surface, it is safe to transfer the cuttings to pots. Three or 4-inch pots are best for the first settings.

Slips from such plants as the geranium, heliotrope, fuchsia, lantana, pelargonium, abutilon, cactus and some begonias will grow quickly by the slipping method.

### "Layering"

Chrysanthemums and the bouvardia are more successfully propagated by making division of the roots. They will not "slip."

The "layering" process is sometimes employed in propagating the carnation. The procedure is to bend down a branch without severing it from the parent plant, and to insert the end in the soil. A cut halfway through the stalk at the bend will hasten root growth. This cut interferes with the flow of sap and is conducive to the quick development of roots, which would not be so certain if the fracture were not made. When the root growth has sufficiently developed, the branch can be cut from the old plant and potted.

### Propagating by Leaves and Incisions

Differing interestingly from the methods of propagation described, the rex begonia and the gloxinia reproduce themselves by their leaves. The back of each leaf is thickly ribbed. Take a leaf from either plant, cut across the ribs here and there, not too near the edge of the leaf, and lay it on a dish filled with wet sand. By and by roots will form, and the tiniest of baby leaves come to make a new plant.

Still another interesting method of propagation is employed with dracaenas and ficuses. It is advisable to carry it into effect when the plants have grown too tall for graceful effect. Simply cut into the stalk, on each side, where it is preferred that roots should form, slanting the cut upward, and about one-third across, making one cut a little below the other. Crowd sphagnum moss into the incisions, and bind a wad of it about the plant at that point. Wet it thoroughly and keep it so until roots form. Success depends entirely on the constant moisture of the moss. Eventually the roots will protrude through the moss, which indicates the proper stage to cut the top from the parent stalk and place it in its own individual pot of soil.

### Saxifrage

A lovely basket plant, one that propagates easily, and in a beautifully intriguing manner, is the saxifrage (saxifrage sarmentosa). Its leaves are an attractive reddish-olive color veined with white. Its style of growth is very similar to that of the strawberry plant. A large tuft of foliage indicates the parent plant, from which light green, fuzzy, threadlike runners are sent out in every direction and from there, a few inches away from the parent plant, a new plant comes forth. It, in turn, proceeds at once to form its own tuft-of-foliage and vine system. This process goes on and on, enlarging the plant until it literally covers the basket with its vines and quaint little clusters of leaves. Each cluster is an independent plant and will quickly take root if placed where its base can touch soil. From this period it begins its growth quite independently of the parent, so it survives even though the connecting runner be severed.

## Potpourri

Here is an old recipe for rose potpourri. Pick the flowers when the dew is upon them—or at least before the sun has spoilt their freshness; reject all blighted petals. Spread the leaves on a sheet of white paper so that they may be dried by the sun when still fresh. Then the petals must be weighed. For every 2 ounces of leaves mix in 1 ounce each of common salt and bay salt, ½ ounce of powdered orris root and ¼ ounce each of cloves, powdered cinnamon, powdered mace and allspice. Mix well together spices and flowers, put them into a china bowl and stir them every day for a month.

She who would gather the fragrance of many flowers and herbs into one jar of indescribable sweetness should pluck violets, roses, mock orange blossoms, rosemary, sweet thyme and verbena, clove pinks, carnations, lilac, lavender, and other sweet-smelling herbs as they come into season. The blossoms must all be full blown, and in perfect condition. It is best to pull the petals from the larger blooms and pinch the heads from the smaller ones. Place the flowers and herbs in a broad-necked jar as collected, and sprinkle between each layer common salt, powdered mace and powdered cinnamon. Add a grain of aromatic musk and a thin strip of lemon rind. Cover the jar and stir daily, while the contents are fresh. When the flowers are all dried the covering does not matter.

QUIET IN THE HEART OF A CITY

Apex Studios

A Garden in Greenwich Village, New York City. A Church Transformed Five Yards Into This Lovely Haven for Animals, Plants and Human Beings.

## Five Yards Make One Garden

IN Greenwich Village, on West 11th Street, beyond Seventh Avenue, New York, stands a church in which Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon. At night two gas torches blaze out before its front steps, glad to light its location among the grimy twisted byways of New York's Bohemian section. Valiantly they flare and swirl in the wind. No matter what lies before or about the old church, in her deepest recess she cherishes a profound and beautiful secret.

One may penetrate the secret only if one is ingenious enough to find one's way beyond a locked iron gate, and then traverse a narrow tunnel in which little gemlike tiles appear here and there throughout its length.

The tunnel opens into a conventional courtyard. One side of it is the church's shaded patio, the other a prim garden wall with an archway, and between the two in geometrical precision stand a fountain, circular benches, neat foliage. Two gray stone lions regard each other with dignity. "Pray sit down," they seem to say. "It was very kind of you, dear friends, to call this afternoon." One feels constrained to bow one's way politely back through the tunnel, until one catches a glimpse of Pan's mischievous face through the arched recess of the wall ahead. Pass that recess, turn sharply to the left, and the visitor finds the secret—almost as if it were the pipes of the little Grecian image that had wrought the change.

### Peace in Greenwich Village

A surprisingly few years ago, the rector, Dr. Wade, faced the conditions of dismal back yards. They crept nearer and nearer to the church's door. In his quiet, gentle way he interposed. One after another of the houses became his possession, were transformed into apartments, quaint, spacious, mimicking the atmosphere of one foreign country or another as the mood struck him. And as the houses became his, one after another of the fences or rubbish piles that marked their respective yards was done away with, until today the combined back yards of five houses form an amazing garden, when one considers its location, its size and its character.

Greenwich Village flaunts color and sophistication without end. One is grateful for this garden, whose every nook and cranny is a separate kindly unsophisticated mood! On one hand is a memento or two of Dr. Wade's travels, such as the rare colored tiles from Spain, a window from Venice, a wrought-iron gate or quaint torchlike lantern from Naples. On the other hand stands something whimsical, something humorous, such as the white marble bear seen in the illustration.

### A Joyous Jungle

Squirrels have homes in tree tops, the wire netting of their runways extending down the length of the tree trunks. Basins hold goldfish that lap one's fingers; a scentless skunk with amused eyes noses about, and pheasants trail colored tails wherever they please with untroubled leisure among the shrubs and flowers.

The photograph was taken in early spring. During summer the foliage is luxuriant, colored here and there by masses of flowers. Late on a hot afternoon, when elsewhere the city swelters, one may find here glistening foliage that has just been watered so that the earth is black beneath it and the air fresh above it, one may listen to bubbling fountains and to the host of birds singing in the shelter of so kindly a place. What a naïve beauty, what an amazing peace and gentleness, are possessed by the gardens of this old city church.

Late on a winter's afternoon, the animal folk are absent, the birds flown south, but the trees and bushes are immaculate with snow and all sorts of frozen fantastic images gather and dream for a while before they melt away.

THE women's clubs of Kentucky are doing a great deal to make their State a lovely one through which to travel, and a bright and beautiful one in which to live. Nearly all of the clubs have a garden section and the eighth district, in which are 15 clubs, reports that all but one have garden sections.

A few of the activities of these clubs may inspire some others to go and do likewise.

The Fulton Woman's Club conducts Better Homes and Gardens days, flower days, and studies the planting of highways. In Paducah the club has planted evergreens on the grounds of the club house. The Book Club of Providence planted roses all around the Country Club grounds, which is situated at the entrance to the city, thus providing a lovely greeting to those entering the city. The Dixon Parent-Teachers' Association, with an enrollment of 88 members, beautified the school campus by planting shrubs and roses. The Woman's Club at Greenville, one of the largest clubs in the state petitioned for, and received, an appropriation of $150 from Fiscal Court for trees and shrubs for Court House Square. The Marion County Community Club specializes in gardening. The Woman's City Club of Louisville, which is centrally located in the heart of the city, holds an annual flower market which is a delightful occasion. After working for some time for a city zoning and planning ordinance has bright prospects of realizing its hopes. Fort Thomas Woman's Club had a dahlia and rose sale, a birdhouse contest with a speaker, and is doing much toward community betterment.

The Williamstown Woman's Club planted shrubs and flowers in parks, school yards and on the Dixie Highway. Georgetown Club has beautified the public parks. The Ashland Woman's Club has as its slogan, "Ashland Beautiful and Clean." A silver loving cup was presented to the school which excelled in making Ashland beautiful, this will be made an annual feature of the work of the club. A voting contest was held to choose a city flower, the pink rose was chosen and several thousand pink roses have been planted to make Ashland beautiful. The Woman's Club of Pikeville has an active garden section which was begun by beautifying the hospital grounds and planting roses and beds of flowers in suitable places. One club which has given several splendid flowers displays had 53 entries in the Dahlia show last October. The proceeds from flowers sales netted the club $102.20.

Does not all this make every one wish to visit Kentucky when roses are in bloom?

## Starting a Love Plant

"WOULD you like a love plant?" asked the writer's friend. The person thus addressed looked up expecting to catch a twinkle in Irish eyes, but they were quietly earnest, and thumb and forefinger were poised over the mossy-looking pointed leaf of a beautiful plant.

On receiving an assurance of interest, she pinched off the stem close to the root and held it up for inspection. A tiny baby leaf was nestled in the lap of the mother leaf. This new one, the friend explained, would eventually grow into a luxuriant, graceful plant. Hers had had just such a start. She explained the method of starting a new love plant. The leaf should be plunged head downward into a glass of water and set where it would get the light and sun, under which conditions it would grow sturdy and put forth roots. Then it could be set into soil in a pot. The friend assured her listener that it is one of the easiest plants to grow, demanding little care, while its lovely foliage continually takes on new beauty as the plant enlarges. As soon as tiny leaves appear inside the large leaves, more new plants can be started and will be received with pleasure by all who like growing things in the home or office.

## Cut Flowers in November

Ferndale, Mich.
Special Correspondence

IT IS the circulation of water in the petals of a flower that keeps it looking fresh and attractive, a fact one needs to remember during this month when many long-stemmed flowers from the florists find their way into homes. Among the most popular of these are the chrysanthemums that are just coming on the market in all their rich hues and loveliness.

The chrysanthemum plant demands a lot of water, and the cut flowers do, too. They cannot get nearly enough to keep them fresh if they are crowded in a small container with only a few inches of water. They should be loosely placed in a large, deep jar with fresh water coming far up on the stems, so as to shorten as much as possible that important journey of the water into the flower petals.

The chrysanthemum is such a sumptuous bloom that it is often imposed upon and placed in gloomy corners of the house that need brightening. Remember, though, that these flowers love the light and that they thrive best where they are happiest. Let them enjoy the bright light of certain windows, though they must not be exposed to strong, hot sunshine.

### Dealing With Woody Stems

Care must be taken with the stems, too, to see that they are cut diagonally so as to afford the largest possible opening for the water to get into the passages. This is especially important if the stems reach the bottom of the vase, because a straight cut across the stem fits close against the vase, so cutting off the water supply to the flowers.

The chrysanthemum has woody stems, so the most effective way to revive it when it is unpacked from the florist's box is to dip the stems into water that is quite hot. Cut back the ends a little so the flowers can drink freely to make up for the loss of moisture through evaporation, and leave them until the water is cool. The blossoms are then prepared for hours of display, especially if they are put into warm water that comes high up. If the blooms are very thirsty, they may imbibe considerable water the first day, so it may be necessary to refill the vase before night if the height of the water is to be kept where it should be for the preservation of the flowers. Warm water is always best for this purpose.

Besides this dipping in hot water, some experts also advise peeling back the bark an inch or two from the cut ends of woody-stemmed flowers, such as chrysanthemums, asters and so forth, leaving it like ribbons; or the crushing of the ends of the stems. The object is to expose to the capillary attraction of the water as much surface as possible of the woody fiber and the inner and outer bark.

Carnations and picotees are also on the market this month and they need practically the same preliminary care as the chrysanthemums.

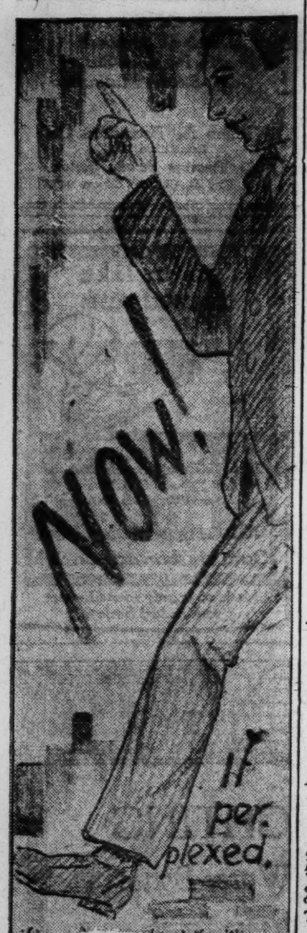
### Violets

Some florists have lovely, fragrant violets about the last of this month and from then on well into the spring. Of course, one of the great charms of this flower is that delightful, elusive fragrance that is practically gone the second day, in spite of all that one can do. By proper care, however, the freshness of the flowers can be preserved for a much longer period.

If the stems pollute the water, or the flowers look fagged, dip the cut ends in hot water before arranging them. The cord around the flowers prevents their getting all the water they need, so its removal is desirable when they show signs of withering. A good way to freshen them at night is to arrange them in a bowl of cool water so none touch the others and the heads are held out of the water. Leave the bowl in a cool, dark place. This support may be made easily by stretching over a bowl a piece of coarse mosquito netting and holding it in place with a rubber band. Let the water come as high up on the stems as possible.

A similar arrangement may be used to hold in place when on display azalea blooms that are exquisite in coloring, but short of stem. Set them inside another dish, the flowers will quite hide their support and make a lovely decoration for the guest room or a table in the living room.

The long-stemmed triflomas make taller compositions suitable for this and other purposes, but care must be taken as to where the flowers are set. They shed a kind of sticky, honeylike dew that is easily washed from marble or glass-topped tables, but it is most undesirable where there are books or textile covers, or other things not easily washed.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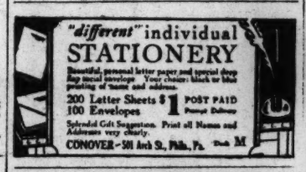


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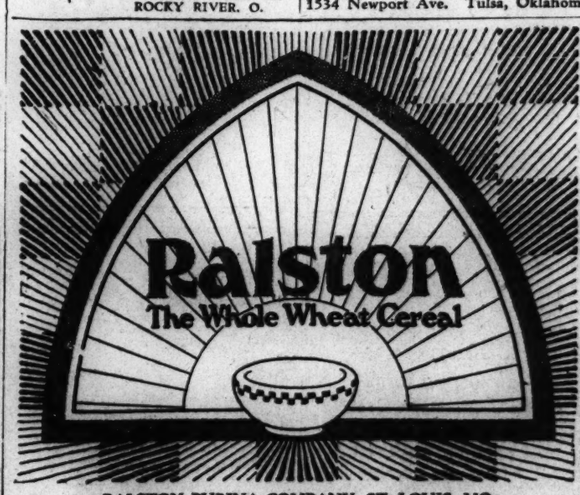


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# ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

## Not In the Book

CERNE ABBAS? We two Americans were ready to accept the three stone cottages as a promise of this little English village, for we had trudged up that last hill wheeling our bicycles. The square church tower soon glimpsed just ahead assured fulfilment; and the road, banding deliciously downward, lured us on until we dismounted in front of the New Inn.

Some day I should like to gather up all the "New Inns" I have met in England; they have invariably proved the most ancient and intriguing of hosteiries. Apparently untouched since the brave days of stage coaches, this one was built low around an open court, from which countless surrounding tiny blank windows and doors bespoke of greater times and richer patronage.

But we had come to see the village, the Abbey, the Giant cut into the chalk. The village (the Abbots Cernel of Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles") because our guidebook description, "situated in a gap in the chalk hills," sounded pretty (and was); the Abbey and the Giant, because abbeys and giants of Saxon origin are not exactly commonplace even in wonderful England.

**What the Guidebook Listed**

The village was a crossroads affair of low cottages crowded up to the road, not a plumb-line or a 90-degree angle among them. One or two dignified old houses, set back in terraced gardens on the outskirts of the settlement, and two stately Georgian fronts in the village itself, hinted of other times, as we later found out. It was high noon and no one to be seen except a clockmaker in a fascinating shop full of every sort of clock, ancient and modern, all going. As our guidebook had led us into the story of Edmund the Martyr, King of East Anglia, for whom the Abbey had been founded, we gave up reading it and set out to view the treasures of this quiet spot.

The Giant lies upon the down just beyond the village. Like the Long Man of Sussex he is outlined in white by deep ditches cut into the chalk, and he brandishes an immense club from his 180 feet in height with an impressive ferocity. There are various stories about his origin, including one which would credit him as the work of Phœnicians. The theory that he is an early British monument seems, however, the most plausible.

The Abbey ruins were difficult to find, for they are incorporated into the buildings of an ancient farm. The Gate House, with its perfect oriel window, stood apart among age-old trees, its entries boarded up and the interior used for a storage and chicken house! Imagine the grandeur of chickenhood spent in a medieval abbey!

The Abbot's Guest House or Refectory was easily distinguishable because of its mullioned windows and beautiful proportions, although it had been changed into a shabby barn.

**The Best Was Not In the Book**

But it was while we were commenting on the thin Roman bricks which could be seen in the paving of St. Augustine's Well, near the Abbey ruins, that we made the acquaintance of a delightful English gentleman and his sister, who were the happy cause of our being invited into the artist's cottage.

This charming pair were a mine of legend and story. "My brother lives in this village because he loves it," explained the little lady, and we well believed it. He traced with us the grassy foundations of the Abbey Church in a neighboring meadow, razed to the ground by order of Henry VIII. He pictured scenes of Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Philip Sidney in the brave days of Gloriana, for they used to visit in the great house near by.

Accounting for the many empty cottages in the village, he sketched an earlier, more active Cerne Abbas, before the days of factories or railroads—an industrial settlement wealthy with trade up from the Channel, some of its cottages, of which one remains, having hollow walls because smuggling was the occupation of a few of its citizens. Then, when the growing town had attained its three inns, the railroad did not come up through this gap in the chalk hills, which changed its fortunes. Hence this quiet, adorable village inspiring in our two friends such affectionate loyalty.

**Our Artist Host and His Home**

"We have brought two Americans to see your cottage," was their explanation of our presence before the London painter, to whom we were introduced. In general this cottage was like its neighbors; low browed, peering out up on the road from small casement windows; hugging the ground; calixed by hollyhocks, scarlet beans, and a riot of small flowers; once thatched but, unlike its neighbors, long since tiled; with tufts of moss and dustings of moss decking its roof, up from which jutted a spacious chimney.

Instinctively stooping, to enter the low doorway, we stepped down into a paved hall. The painter, who had bought the place with an eye to its beautiful lines and probable antiquity, was spending his vacation bringing it back to its original state. "Every cottage hereabouts, it seems, has something from the old Abbey built into it," he noted, pointing to the tiles. "These were covered by a plank floor. Some of them are actually Roman." Some truly were gems, having crude figures of animals on them. The entire floor was paved with these Abbey tiles.

The low, square rooms had indeed revealed untold beauties. A brick and plastered up Victorian grate and hearth had been found to cover broad stones. Knocking it out with increasing excitement our painter, aided by his rather disapproving native workman, uncovered a sixteenth century fireplace of ample depth and spacious proportions that almost filled one side of the room. In this same room, with its low casement windows screened from the road by hollyhocks, the owner began scraping off the wallpaper, to find other sheets just as crude under it, a veritable history of recent generations, until he was rewarded—"more lavishly than I expected," he marveled—by beautiful hand-hewn oak beams going crookedly along wall and ceiling.

In another room, the plaster carefully removed, revealed walls made entirely of once polished oaken panels in excellent preservation. To the kitchen was restored its original floor of stone flaggings, long covered up, the modern conveniences being built in with such skill as to preserve its essential charm. In fact it was only up the narrow stairs, with their quaint turn by means of a wee room halfway, that this painter had allowed anything later than the original sixteenth and seventeenth century to remain.

One of the upper rooms, however, proved to have a beautiful Queen Anne fireplace and mantel. This chamber, which was to be the studio, was now lighted by a row of windows facing the garden at the back. Though small to tone in with the ancient ones elsewhere, they gave by their numbers an effective studio light. The place already possessed a beautiful table of the period, recently bought in London, and was to be thoroughly Queen Anne.

The other rooms upstairs were frankly cottage style, quaint, low, beamed, utterly charming with their wee casement windows and leaded panes. The stairway had also been lighted by a newly built casement, giving a delightful view of the garden, a colorful terraced spot of flagging and bordered paths which next attracted us, and which was centered around a sundial made from an ancient stone roller.

But we had a long cycle trip ahead of us back to Dorchester across the chalk downs, so we reluctantly bade our delightful acquaintances farewell and went off in search of food before taking to the road. New Inn was still slumbering, so we roused mine hostess from a back room of the Red Lion.

There in a Victorian "parlor" that was wonderful to behold, with a whatnot, a hair wreath, and a tinseled "God Bless Our Home," we did justice to a "cold joint" and sheafs of bread and butter; after which we mounted our bicycles and sped off down the pretty route, Channel-ward, leaving Cerne Abbas village with its Abbey ruins, its Giant, and its priceless cottages soon far behind.

M. J. T.

## *Tile Pictures Such as These Have Come from the Homes of Old Holland*

*Above, Left—Vase of Flowers, With Parrots and Vignette. From Makkum [Friesland], Late Seventeenth Century.*
*Monochrome in Cobalt-Blue. Vase of Garden Flowers Supported on a Pedestal, in the Louis XIV Style, of Scrolled Strapwork Centered at the Base With a Small Mask and Inclosing an Oval Vignette Painted With Ships; at Left and Right Is Perched a Parrot.*
*Above, Center—Portraits of the Wife and Son of William V of Orange. Dutch, Late Eighteenth Century.*
*In Cobalt-Blue, Orange, Yellow, and Manganese-Violet. Each Tile With a Roundel Inclosing a Portrait Head Inscribed With the Royal Initials and, Below, the Date of Birth.*

*Upper Right—Village Scene, With Cattle. Delft, Second Half of the Eighteenth Century.*
*Dutch Pastoral Scene With Windmills and a Canal in the Distance.*
*Below—Interior With Figures, After Palamedesz [1600-73], in Cobalt-Blue. Twelve Tiles, Dutch, Seventeenth Century.*
*A Room in a Nobleman's House, With Three Pictures Hanging on the Wall. In the Center Are Grouped Eight Persons—Cavaliers, Ladies, and Children, in Conversation.*

Courtesy of American Art Association

## Tiles of Many Centuries

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE large part which tiles played in the decorative schemes of Dutch homes after about 1550 will be impressed on the visitor to the American Art Association galleries who views the unrivaled showing of Dutch tiles which may be seen at those galleries from Nov. 5 to 9.

The range of subjects which appear on these pottery squares and the pictorial character of many of the designs will come as a surprise to those who have supposed that a single tile usually carried a complete design. That was true of the earliest of those made in Holland.

About 1650, as artists acquired more freedom and skill, they attempted more ambitious schemes. As a result, we find scenes containing nearly 400 tiles carrying a picture of a wide expanse of fields and hills, many trees and shrubs and numerous figures. The size of this piece is 6ft. 10in. by 10ft. 4in. It is described in the catalogue as "one of the most important tile pictures known, remarkable for its great size and excellent preservation."

**Foreign Motives Soon Disappear**

For more than two centuries following 1550 the making of tiles was an important industry in more than one Dutch city. Long before that date these squares of glazed earthenware had been made in the south of Europe. It is believed that Italy was the direct source of Holland's tile craft. The earlier styles of the mid-sixteenth century show clear Italian influence in both design motives and in colors. It took but a few decades for the virile national character to show itself in this medium and to produce patterns and pictures which were as definitely Dutch as were the paintings of Vermeer.

First used on floors and made of red clay in the days of the fifteenth century, little thought seems to have been given to their refinement for a considerable number of years. Then, as has been observed before, workers were stimulated by learning of the greater skill shown in the countries of southern Europe, from which direction there came about 500 years ago the great impulse which marked the beginning of revival in arts and letters that in time extended to all parts of Europe.

Courtesy of American Art Association

*Animals and Birds. Dutch, Early Seventeenth Century.*
*Beautifully Painted With Spandrels in Cobalt-Blue and White Inclosing Roundels, Each With a Single Figure. In the Majolica Colors: Orange-Brown, Cobalt-Blue, and Green. A Collection in Fine Preservation and Unusually Large in Number.*

Evidently the cheer and cleanliness of these glass-like surfaces appealed strongly to the Dutch housewife. Home interiors employed this ware more and more until the attractions of this striking feature in its great variety became a matter of national distinction. Sometimes brilliant and dominant in their generously applied colors, at others delicate tints of a single color are surrounded by much untouched white or the palest of blues.

No one knows surely how far back in history the first glazed tiles or brick were made. Certainly it was before those days in Babylon when Nebuchadnezzar built his memorial gate to the goddess Ishtar. Nearly 30 years ago this monument was discovered, far below the surface of the ground. Chief among its decorations were striking figures of various animals in relief, formed by bricks enameled in colors.

As Italy and Spain are believed to have given Holland its start, so those countries were indebted to still others for their knowledge. As William J. Furnival states: "The Asiatic migrates to Egypt and teaches the aborigines the arts of Asia. The Greek, learning in Egypt, afterward instructs his Roman or Turkish master. Saracens carry the knowledge from Persia and Turkey to Spain. These pass it on to Italy; from her the Hollander learns."

Courtesy of American Art Association

*Animals in Polychrome. Dutch, Circa, 1600.*
*Each Painted With a Diamond Medallion Inclosing a Single Animal Figure in Brown, Yellow, Cobalt-Blue, and Green; the Spandrels With Floral Rosettes Reserved in a Ground of Beautiful Deep Cobalt.*

In all these countries the person who is inclined to investigate this art will find abundant examples and a rich lore. The mosques of Persia are famed for the richness and brilliancy of their polychromatic tile decoration, both exterior and interior. In India at Delhi, Lahore, Agra and other ancient shrines, a wealth of such beauty is found. Nearer and perhaps better known are the marvelous structures of Spain, sometimes lined throughout with work of this nature.

**England Medieval Product**

The more northern nations were much slower in developing the artistic expression, but efforts were made early in the history of Great Britain. This we know from discoveries of medieval construction, ruins of which have identified ornamental tiles made as early as the thirteenth century in various parts of England.

Well into the eighteenth century the making of tiles continued in Holland as this phase of applied art remained popular. It does not appear just what decorative feature supplanted the now much esteemed fashion, but supplanted it was, and by 1850 the last factory is said to have closed in Delft, the most famous of ceramic sources.

Covered over in many cases by plaster or by wall paper of later days, many of these fine old bits of the potter's and the artist's work were hidden for scores of years. Fortunately a few enthusiasts appreciated the merit and historical value of these tiles and were tireless in securing and preserving the best available examples of all periods of this art in Holland.

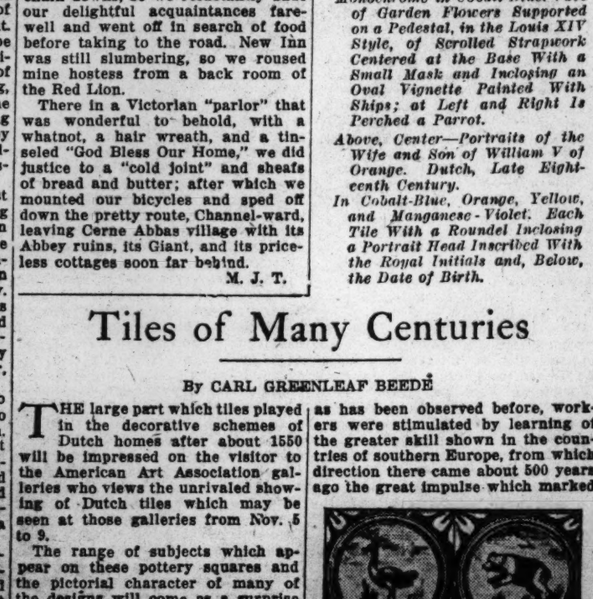
The best known of these collectors is Eelco M. Vis, a resident of Amsterdam. He spent many years in zealous collection and classification. Many thousand tiles were secured, some as single examples, but most of them groups or panels in picture form. From this collection important examples have gone to museums in Holland and to the Victoria and Albert Museum of London. Now there is offered to the American public at this two-day sale 345 lots, including some of the finest known examples of Dutch make.

**Form and Color Make Strong Appeal**

The illustrations which we print today suggest the wide fields from which the decorator takes his subject. Floral pictures in colors both soft and bold; landscapes pleasing in their distance and their depth as well as in the foreground; spirited groups picturing in lively style the costumes and manners of the times; seascapes that impress one with the power of the heaving swell, are a few of the subjects met frequently. Black and white can but poorly suggest their attraction for the many colors which blend or contrast on these surfaces make them of prof found interest and charm.

Great as is our pleasure in observing such a matchless private collection as this, we will perhaps see it with the most satisfaction if we think of it as but one country's contribution to this phase of ceramics. Scores of centuries before the Dutch first made tiles countries far to the east and to the south of them were practicing the art.

Through later centuries others learned it, and carried its practice to a high degree of excellence. As in Holland the tile acquired distinct national character, so the process did in all other lands, making its form, its ornamentation and its use wherever it may be found an alluring study for the antiquarian and the artist.



*The Abbey Gateway, at Cerne Abbas, With Its Fine Oriel Window. "Boarded Up and Its Interior Used for Storage"*

## A China Collection in a College Classroom

Stillwater, Okla.
Special Correspondence

HALF of a dinner plate of pure white china, the broken edge of which is as white as the surface after 75 years, is a part of the china collection which Miss Edith Cox, assistant professor of household science at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., uses for demonstration to her classes.

The collection is largely one of rare pieces, though it is being added to with the idea of making it represent a wide variey of textures, designs and differences in value. A revived reproduction of the rare "old tower" design, which was popular in English ware of the eighteenth century, is included among the rarer articles.

A number of valuable examples of English and French china of bone composition, a process jealously guarded for years by French and English chinamakers, are outstanding pieces in the display. One of importance is a dinner plate of French ware bearing no mark, and made before such were used.

Other items illustrating characteristics of design and texture are of various makes, Haviland, Spode, Royal Worcester, Minton, and articles of American ware, some cheap and some more expensive.

These have been secured wherever they were obtainable, a part having been purchased in various shops, and others being gifts. Those of the latter group usually carry a story with them. One such is the broken half of a china dinner plate, from the wedding set which belonged to the grandmother of Miss Hilda Brockman, assistant in the department.

The collection is only a few months old, having been started a little more than a year ago by Miss Cox, who says,

"The purpose of it is to teach the girls in the classes to appreciate and judge the qualities of design, texture and value of good china ware."

## We Are Surprised

A DISPLAY of early American furniture of the greatest variety and quantity, and of the highest average quality that has come to our notice in many years, was seen on a recent visit to the storerooms of a Boston firm, which is to offer selections of the most desirable pieces at a two-day auction.

The large number of persons whose interest in eighteenth century furniture centers in that which has come from American homes, would surely be both amazed and delighted to see the many hundreds of "original condition" pieces that line the long alleys of these lofts.

Hours spent in a museum, where experts have devoted months of labor in arranging the contents for our enjoyment and profit, are always of great benefit to those who wish to become well informed. There may come much more of a thrill, if less edification, from strolling along several hundred yards of narrow lanes lined with things that are almost all such as you would like to possess, meanwhile exercising your judgment in deciding how to spend the real or fictitious hundred, or thousand, or more, that is your limit.

The owners, Flayderman & Kaufman, are among the very early Charles Street dealers, having been in business there nearly 30 years. Their store occupies the basement of an old-time church and has long been well known as a place where furniture of the better sort could always be found. A small fraction of their stock is kept there, however, as was revealed by the hour we took for looking about, both at their shop and storehouse.

Literally hundreds of mirrors from sconce size to nearly eight feet in height, in walnut, mahogany, rosewood or gilt; numerous wing chairs from Queen Anne type to the Sheraton; many highboys, lowboys, sideboards, bureaus and desks; other chairs without number, either singly or in sets running up to 18, and in nearly every period; walnut, mahogany, satinwood, maple, cherry and pine pieces, in the same condition as when they came from their owners' home—these are some of the mental pictures that stayed with us as we left these orderly though crowded lofts, convinced that the coming sale from these floors was one thing that shouldn't be missed.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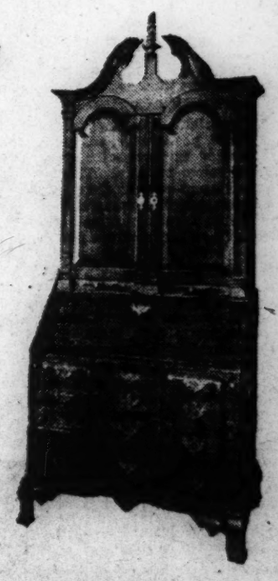

This notable sale is the first to be held by this firm, which during a quarter century has gained a reputation of handling only the choicest antiques. This collection does not represent a hasty accumulation. The sale is to relieve congestion and make room for new acquisitions, and offers a rare opportunity to all collectors.

FOR SALE—DUTCH DISPLAY CABINET 17th century. Attractive specimen, sectional glazing on half doors above drawers and panelled doors beneath. Dimensions 7' x 6' x 2'. Valued at £60. Also for sale Blond Cherrywood Drawing Room Suite, early 18th century, comprising 4 chairs, settee, upholstered, bay-fronted glazed china cupboard, combined chest of drawers and pigeon hole escritoire, mirrored occasional ornamental wall sideboard closet, oval wing leaf table. Valued at £200. Will consider any reasonable offer. JACKSON, Seven Blossom Way, Hillingdon, Middx., England.

# Music News of the World

## "King David" at Leningrad

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow, Sept. 29.

IN ART the importance of abstract thought is indisputable, and it can be more easily conveyed by mythological than by modern figures. The French are remarkable for their special fondness for mythological subjects, which very often imparts to French productions that pseudo-classical tinge long since innate in French art. If elements of the pseudoclassical style may even be detected in the works of so subtle a tonal impressionist as Debussy, it is not at all surprising to find that Arthur Honegger has them, especially in his "King David," which is written on the old Biblical subject so often used in all forms of art.

A modern composer, author of the "industrial" "Pacific 231," a master who has experienced the influences not only of Debussy and Bizet but also of Bach, Wagner, and the Russian school (I enumerate those evident in "King David")—Honegger could not free himself from the pseudoclassical traditions which press heavily on French art to this day, and he has given us in his "symphonic psalm" a masterly and cleverly painted tone canvas on a subject from the life of the ancient Jews, a canvas in which contemporary tone colors and technique are employed, but which is treated in a somewhat pseudoclassical manner, in a martial and pastoral aspect.

**Individual Traits**

In spite of the number of interesting influences revealed in the music of "King David," the style has profoundly individual traits indicative of the composer's great talent, and is characterized by a certain artistic austerity quite in keeping with the economy, almost miserliness, of the means of expression usually cultivated by Honegger, which is at cross purposes with the exquisitely delicate style of Debussy and Ravel.

This economy of means of expression is reflected in the economy in the selection of the fundamental material for "King David." I have already indicated that the whole action of Honegger's "symphonic psalm" takes place on a background of two basic elements—the pastoral and the martial. The former is here characterized by pan-pipe themes, the latter by numerous fanfares, sometimes (as, for instance, at the entry of Goliath) unaccompanied. In the end these prove to be the fundamental elements of the work, to which all the others are subordinated. They are in commond throughout and establish an atmosphere of popular sympathy with the activities and exploits of the hero of the whole epopee.

A closer definition of the musical style of "King David" would describe it as lapidary and reduced to very restricted limits. In adopting the form of the vocal and instrumental cantata, Honegger has employed only its most essential features; he has abandoned any possibility of a broad development of its individual sections and has confined himself to a minimum of "musical space" in which to depict any episode.

Of the potentialities of the orchestra he selected only those which were absolutely necessary to delineate clearly but simply any given musical situation. He often limits the chorus to mere wordless vocalization, and the soloists to melodeclamation instead of song. Lastly, as the element connecting the individual sections, he discards the musical recitative, more or less developed, such as even Bach employs, and replaces it by simple narration. It should be stated that he thereby obtains remarkable effects, which could be got by no other means: effects which impart to the whole work an austere and original coloring, unimpaired even by the lyrical episodes. The dramatic situations are often outlined in a few bars. The internal connection between the various parts of the work is maintained by the narrator; this seems to be quite sufficient from the point of view of artistic construction on the one hand, and on the other it approximates the general form of the "symphonic psalm" to the narrative form, i.e., the musical form to the literary form.

This latter circumstance has a very important bearing on the question of musical form at the present day, when composers have declared war on the old style, which was based mainly on architectural and not on logical principles. It is my profound conviction, the result of a series of observations, that there is not and cannot be any essential difference between musical and literary forms. Every musical form, not excluding the sonata, is conceivable as a literary form. At the same time the logical development of a fundamental literary idea is applicable, to an equal degree and by nearly the same methods, to a musical idea. The natural inference is that musical and literary forms can be brought together provided they are based on a common logical idea.

**Restortion of the Cantata**

Summing up my impressions of "King David," I have to say that as regards form it appears to be a modern restoration of the Bach cantata and may serve to confirm the theory that art progresses by a spiral process—a theory based on the hypothesis that the restoration of the old art forms cannot be quite exact, but consists in their transformation in the style of the new era, and subject to modern technical resources and possibilities. In one respect Honegger's "symphonic psalm" is an epopee of hoary antiquity told in modern language and in tones familiar and comprehensible to the modern hearer. As the composer is free to choose his subject, and as the figures of the distant past are supremely suitable for the artistic depiction of general artistic ideas, adapted to some historical or mythological personage as a type, the appearance of a work such as "King David" is quite legitimate and justifiable. The tinge of pseudoclassicism present in "King David" does not hurt the impression produced, as it merely testifies to the composer's connection with the French musical culture, the development of which is based on impulses foreign to those of other cultures.

However that may be, the difference between the French and the Russian musical cultures had no bad effect on the performance of the French composer's work by Russian musicians. The rendering which I heard at Leningrad under Russia's best chorus master, Mikhail Klimov, was superb in every respect. Special praise is due to the choir of the People's Choral Academy, at present the best in Russia; Klimov is its permanent conductor. Of the soloists, mention must be made of the tenor, Nikolai Rozhdestvensky, one of the finest Russian oratorio singers; Xenia Aleneva, who sang the contralto part, and Vladimir Maksimov, who declaimed superbly all the unaccompanied recitatives.

## A Dearth of Orchestral Novelties

By ERIC BLOM

London, Oct. 3

NOW that the Queen's Hall Promenade concerts have had their appointed run once more, and London's great concert societies announce their winter seasons, it not unnaturally occurs to the musician who is anxious to keep in touch with the latest developments of his art to look about him and see what is going to be done by the orchestral organizations here to satisfy his curiosity. For all he can tell so far, he can see only a dire prospect of his remaining hopelessly uninformed of all that is going on in the way of orchestral production nowadays.

Never since their early tentative years have the Promenade concerts given us a poorer crop of novelties than this season. During the six weeks only eight actual first performances and first London performances were given and, what is worse still, not more than three of them were of relative importance. Six were by British composers, numbering among them but one name of recognized eminence, represented by an insignificant work, and only one hitherto unknown composer who had something truly distinctive to give us. Foreign novelties there were only two, and one of them threw no light on the present trend of music on the continent of Europe.

**Three Orchestral Series**

During the winter three series of orchestral concerts are now given in London. They are those of the Royal Philharmonic Society, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the London Symphony Orchestra. The last named, unfortunately, is no longer of any account as far as novelties are concerned, for its policy for some years has been to let eminent guest conductors throw such fresh light as their more or less unfamiliar readings can upon the over-familiar classics.

What the other two organizations are going to do is as yet a secret, but one gladly acknowledges that the British Broadcasting Corporation during its first season of orchestral radio concerts last year was sufficiently enterprising to hold out fair hopes for the extended series to come. The one event so far announced that really arouses curiosity is the production of Stravinsky's "Œdipus Rex," by the Philharmonic, and it is interesting that once more the one concert society whose existence for over 100 years would be some excuse for conservatism has lately shown a far keener zest for adventure than any other.

It remains, then, to be seen how much the coming winter is going to bring forth in the way of orchestral novelties. Meanwhile, the question already so startlingly provoked by the Promenade concerts remains: Are there any such novelties? Frankly, one finds it hard to construct even two or three imaginery orchestral programs comprising a number of recent works for full orchestra which represent adequately and worthily all that is alive and fertile in contemporary music.

**Orchestral Music Lags**

One has only to look at the program of the recent international festival at Frankfort to realize that the productive impulse in present-day composers is less powerfully stimulated by the full orchestra than by other media. Choral works and music for chamber combinations predominated immensely at Frankfort and it is in fact difficult to think of many representative composers who nowadays crave the full color range of the orchestral palette.

The musician who habitually frequents only orchestral concerts must therefore not be too ready to complain that he hears no novelties in London; he should rather betake himself elsewhere and acknowledge that chamber music organizations and individual artists are much less behind-hand than the orchestral societies in keeping up to the minute. The latter's trouble is chiefly that they are shabbily treated nowadays by composers, so that they must not be judged too harshly if they fail to continue to spring great surprises upon their public, as they were able to do some 10 or 15 years ago. There is nothing now of the expectancy of those days, when one knew that at any moment one might be asked to rise to the heights of a new Elgar symphony, to visit some shore of exotic beauty in the company of Ravel, to follow Delius to some ideal land, or to reread some human story in a new musico-literary interpretation by Strauss.

**In England and France**

One need not even go so far back to notice the striking orchestral bareness of today. Composers who still are as active as they were five years ago have noticeably turned their back upon the orchestra. Vaughan Williams and Holst, to begin airing one's grievance at home, have both succumbed to choralism. Among the younger British composers Arthur Bliss alone has been orchestrally productive in a purposeful and steadily progressive way within a twelvemonth; he has lost the company of Arnold Bax and John Ireland in that domain. Goossens has been strangely silent.

It is no different abroad, at any rate in effect, though the causes may vary. Who can point to six French orchestral works published within the last half-dozen years matching in importance the scores by d'Indy, Debussy, Ravel, Roussel, Florent Schmitt, Roger-Ducasse and many others that came pouring from the Paris presses just before the European war Germany and Austria, driven in upon themselves and revolting, perhaps, against the Teutonic grandiloquence of pre-war days, take deliberately to smaller forms. No great purely orchestral works have come from central Europe comparable with the symphonies of Mahler and the symphonic poems of Strauss or, to fix the date of the change—it is not necessarily a decline—as late as possible, since Schönberg's "Pelleas and Melisande." That composer's next symphonic work, it is worth noting, was a chamber symphony, a genre taken up by Schreker, Hindemith and many others.

**The Czech School**

The Czech school is primarily occupied with choral and dramatic composition, for the rendering of which it has so fine an equipment; Italy is caught up again and again in the coils of its old love for opera or seeks refuge in an almost ascetic style of chamber music and song; Spain toys deliciously with such rare conceptions as Manuel de Falla's "Retablo," his harpsichord concerto and the "Psyche" for voice and chamber orchestra. Sibelius, who alone among great living composers still persists in writing symphonies, becomes a more and more lonely figure.

Can we wonder that the orchestral societies in London, happily unwilling to inflict second rate new works on us, have nothing new to give? We cannot. Yet they must not be wholly exculpated from the charge of lack of enterprise. There are a few works which for some reason or another were neglected when they first appeared and should be given at least one hearing in London, better late than never, if only for the sake of the "compleat musician's" experience.

We never hear the symphonies of Mahler and Bruckner, for instance; neither Schönberg's "Pelleas," nor Roussel's Symphony has ever been given in England; a second symphony by Arnold Bax lies untouched in a portfolio; and we have yet to sustain the shock, pleasant or otherwise, of the much-disputed works by Edgar Varèse and Carl Ruggles. But these and a few other instances one can think of are exceptions. We used to hear most things in London in the great orchestral days, and there is no reason we should not do so now, if only the composers see to it that the things are forthcoming.

## Chaliapin the Spectacular

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, Oct. 17

CHARLES B. COCHRAN was not far from hitting the mark when, in a foreword to the program of his new experimental entertainment at the Albert Hall, he described Chaliapin as "perhaps the most spectacular figure of the contemporary stage." He was right, also, to account himself fortunate in being able to secure that remarkable artist as the bright particular star of what he thinks may fairly be called "a historic event in the annals" of the huge auditorium whereof he is the manager. The collaboration of Chaliapin placed beyond doubt the financial and, to a certain extent, the artistic result of the attempt. On the nights of Oct. 11 and 13, the hall was crowded in every part.

Strange almost to weirdness were the surroundings amid which Chaliapin found himself as the hero of this novel adventure. Ingenuity and hardihood had alike been required to convert the vast amphitheater into the interior of an opera house, but somehow an Englishman and a Russian—Mr. Frank Collins and M. Vladimir Polunin—had contrived between them to do the trick. The entire orchestra, which will hold a band and chorus of nearly a thousand, had been cut off from the auditorium by gigantic curtains hanging from the roof to the platform level, and dividing in the center to disclose a stage of tolerable depth, with a background of more draperies, much darker in hue, a neutral expanse ample enough completely to conceal from view the big organ and the seated choir.

**A Simple Décor**

Of scenery in the ordinary sense there was not a stitch; but, far better, a simple, artistic décor hinting at the particular interior that was needed—in this instance a richly furnished apartment, a private room in a restaurant, and the kitchen of a Russian inn. The improvised stage was lighted a giorno by powerful lamps shedding their vertical rays from at least 100 feet overhead, so that in the darkened hall the pretty picture and even the faces of the performers could be plainly discerned, although the effect from a distance was rather like that of a tableau viewed from the wrong end of an opera glass. The orchestra was placed in the arena where the pit would ordinarily be, just in front of the stage, and the change resulted in a manifest improvement in balance of tone. On the question of the Albert Hall echo, opinions were somewhat divided, but from where the present writer sat, immediately facing the stage at the opposite end of the amphitheater, the trouble was certainly much less perceptible than usual.

The spectacle coupé presented in this unwasted milieu was partly operatic, partly purely instrumental. It was devised to meet the special needs of Chaliapin, and his share in it was such as his genius alone could have satisfactorily coped with. Where he succeeded brilliantly, no other single artist, or even combination of artists, could have done so well, having regard to the musical material provided for the occasion. Rimsky-Korsakoff's short two-act opera, "Mozart and Salieri," founded upon Pushkin's story, now heard for the first time in England, is not a work of notable beauty or charm; there are only two characters in it, and its dramatic interest, concentrated wholly on one of them, revolves exclusively round a fable (historically more than doubtful).

**Sudden Transitions**

But it is in the delineation of sudden transitions from envy to admiration, from dislike to love, that the incomparable histrionic gifts of Chaliapin can best assert their overwhelming power. His declamation was as usual magnificent, but his singing was less wonderful than his acting. It may truly be said that from the moment the lights went down and the curtains separated, revealing the gaunt figure of Salieri, clad in a drab suit and a long coat of saffron-colored plush with a green satin lining and revers, Chaliapin held his audience of 8000 in the hollow of his hand. No less amazing was the contrast when, an hour later at the end of the program, he appeared again, disguised beyond recognition as Varlaam, the vagabond monk, in the inn scene from the first act of "Boris Godounoff." This struck one as a tour de force, and so it was; but after all, like his Salieri, it was only a resumption after many years of an effort familiar enough amid his early Russian experiences. The character was a masterly study; the delivery of the famous song, "'Neath the walls of Kazan," unique.

Admirably conducted by Albert Coates, the London Symphony Orchestra also contributed a lion's share to the tale of success. The Rimsky opera was preceded by the overture to "Figaro," a decidedly appropriate selection; and it was followed by a group of pieces comprising the overture to Borodin's "Prince Igor," a suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar Saltan," and the march and scherzo from Prokofieff's "Love of the Three Oranges."

. Photograph by Kay, New York

NANETTE GUILFORD

## All for a Princely Smile

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Nov. 2

TO SEE a young singer interpret a minor rôle with distinction, as I did Miss Nanette Guilford, the soprano, on the opening night of the Metropolitan Opera season, gives me a most favorable impression. For a veritable beginner can make something out of a first-rate opportunity, trusting to the support of fellow artists. But even a person long practiced in the technique of the stage may be ineffective in a secondary part, failing to seize the brief chance or two offered and being too careful to preserve dramatic proportions. Miss Guilford, appearing as Liu, the slave girl, in the presentation of "Turandot," not only made the most of the few minutes that were hers at the front of the scene, but really brought about an emphasis that is necessary for a general good interpretation of the piece.

"All for a smile from the Prince," she told me when I called on her today. Well, if a smile that is not an ironical one, a smile that has the least romance and tenderness about it, is brought to any person's countenance in this rude theatrical study of Puccini's, I should think it should be a subject of clear and loud publication. I should rather know that the Prince had the chivalry to smile on the devoted Liu than that he possessed the ingenuity to solve the Princess's riddles.

"A rich part," said Miss Guilford further, "illustrating Puccini's genius at its finest." Well, if the rôle of Liu is that of Mimi or Butterfly in miniature, by all means let us have it exalted as much as may be, in both song and action. If the last melody of Puccini is a return to everything that is individual and memorable in his early airs, let the best voice in the opera company be assigned to it.

In precisely proper balance, to my thinking, the noble little tragic scene of Act III stands against the cruel, ponderous melodramatic one of Act II. If the editors of the opera had but let the story end there, instead of attempting a conclusion in what they perhaps intended to be Puccini's "style," dramatic purposes, I believe, would be better served.

## "Coolidge Concerts" in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Oct. 10

TO GERMANY Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge was an unknown newcomer. But the new works commissioned by Mrs. Coolidge and performed in the Bechsteinsaal were heard with the greatest attention. Among them the new Schönberg string quartet cannot but interest all those who still expect great things from this musician. Though the fact cannot be concealed that the number of his partisans has greatly diminished, the performance of a Schönberg work is looked upon as an event in Berlin musical life.

His new quartet may be called the most natural continuation of his "Pierrot Lunaire." Of course, what I call natural may sound quite unnatural to the greater part of musicians of the present generation, who have abandoned atonality, striving for concentrated simplicity. Schönberg does not care for what happens round him musically. He smiles ironically at the rapid speed with which the ideals of yesterday are given up by those who want to be in fashion. He keeps very far from fashion. It was his aim to find for his atonal music a new architecture. The ground on which he erected his last atonal buildings was sure, but not fit to inspire him with new ideas. The twelve-tone series, of which he availed himself in a mathematical way, made his last works rather dull.

**Freer Handling**

His new quartet, employing atonality in a more positive sense, gives up that method in favor of a freer handling of sound material. Though I for myself must confess that I do not see any future in the way chosen by Schönberg, I cannot remain insensible to the sincere expression of individual feeling in the second movement, in which Schönberg's best tendencies are displayed. There is no other man in the world of music who has the courage to say: I cannot write other music than I do. This very unfashionable Schönberg represents one of the ethical powers of our time, and his experiments will be regarded by posterity as, perhaps, erroneous, but at all events very interesting phenomena in the realm of our art. He is the only composer who dares to continue in the way of the later Beethoven, and in this quartet we see him successfully weaving a texture of Beethovian character, though filled with modern—i. e., Schönbergian—thought.

The Viennese Kolisch Quartet, who, by the performance of this work confirmed the excellent reputation acquired in several musical festivals, devoted its efforts to all the other pieces on the program of this evening except the sonata for viola and piano by Ernest Bloch in which Lionel Tertis, the famous English viola player, joined with Emma Luebbecke-Job, a pianist of high musical intelligence. Bloch, who begins to be known to the German public, pleased the hearers particularly. Ottorino Respighi, who is representative of Italy, though not of modern music, gave his hearers the decidedly tonal food they wanted. He delights, under the title of "Trittico Botticelliano," in the full sonority of a chamber orchestra, which he himself conducts. The honey of his music did much to soften the bitterness of the great Schönberg. And the quintet for oboe and string instruments by Arthur Bliss, in which the principal part was wonderfully played by Leon Goossens, is a work of formal perfection not giving any trouble to the audience.

**Janáček's Sinfonietta**

The more we hear of modern music, the more it becomes clear that not all are young who pretend to be so. True youth seems to be a quality independent of age. This is proved by Leoš Janáček, the Czech composer. His new sinfonietta, written in 1925, shows this man in the full vigor of his art. That his style is not what we call symphonic cannot be denied. But his imagination is rich enough to make us forget what in other composers may appear an unpardonable weakness.

Janáček, who is a musician of the same stamp as Dvořák and Smetana, sings a hymn to his nation. The national song is the source and the subject of his sinfonietta, and the variety with which these folkloristic elements are treated is the best proof of the orchestral capacity of this old and young composer. Twelve trumpets form the instrumental background of this work, which has five movements. They help to constitute the frame of the whole. Brass alone, brass with strings, strings displaying their lyrical element in the adagio, the ensemble of flutes and other reeds, finally the whole orchestra repeating the intrada, all that proves really exciting by the splendor with which it reveals the glittering material. The work is modern, but not in the way of Bartók, who despises popularity. It is one of the novelties which cannot fail to win the applause of hearers.

This result, however, could not have been attained without Otto Klemperer, who, on this occasion, gave his first orchestral concert with the State Orchestra. In the opera house whose director he is, he provided us with striking examples of his art of conducting as well as of his extraordinary musicianship. His Bach of the D major Suite was stern, sharp and great. His Mozart of the D minor Concerto, in which the piano part was played by Artur Schnabel, had ethereal color.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## "When Men and Mountains Meet"

NOT many weeks ago there appeared in these columns an article written in the beautiful Gaspereau Valley, concerning the land of Arcadia, never actually visited by Longfellow but so picturesquely described by him in Evangeline that ever since its fields and farms have belonged to the realm of poetry.

Reading I wondered and I have been wondering ever since at the temerity of poets and dramatists of older days who would thus venture to describe so circumstantially lands unseen: providing as a setting for plot, or ballad, or story an untrodden Arcady, an unsailed sea, or a city far away, and relying upon old chroniclers, old geographers or even upon the travel talk of friends for that local color so necessary for the successful presentment of their subject. Carrying it off so brilliantly too and giving us, if a Coleridge, a silent-southern sea plowed by one lonely ship, with luminous water-snakes plunging and playing and the lovely, lonely albatross winging its way on some errand unknown, all without having even sailed upon the tiniest sea: if a Walter Scott, transporting us to a corner of the Sinaitic desert to ride amidst hot rocky bergs and sand hollows; such a desert as, topographically, may never have existed, but which, nevertheless, is the very desert of our dreams, complete with crusaders, palm trees, silken tents and shifting torrid sand. In each case, by means of that enhanced sensibility which is the endowment of poets, interpreting and idealizing for us scenes we might not, even as travelers, have seen so successfully for ourselves.

All of which I am writing because before my eyes at the moment is a bit of Switzerland. Looking up I see a lake of checkered blue, mirror of every gleam of light and every sky shadow, and beyond the blue, those fortresses and rocky ramparts, dark with somber fir forests, whose cloud-capped pinnacles are yet but the low portals to the true Alpine world beyond—that world where snowy peaks of dazzling radiant white keep state far up in the heavens amidst hail and snow and ice.

Looking up I see all these things but to bring them before my readers' eyes is a feat I barely aspire to accomplish. And yet, by the magic of their art, the great writers of the world, without having seen, by sheer imagination will make a countryside live before our inward eyes. Schiller, for example, had never visited Switzerland, yet in his Wilhelm Tell and the two ballads written around the same theme, he contrived to reproduce the very atmosphere of the meadows and the autumnal day on the borders of the Lake of the Four Cantons: conveying, by words alone, the desolation of the St. Gothard, the wild magnificence of the gorge of the Reuss and the awe-inspiring heights and somber aspects of those sheer cliffs and rock eyries where the chamois springs across the cleft in the gully and the eagle sails forth from her nest.

Schiller's mountain pictures may not, it is true, be quite in the taste of our more traveled age, but how nearly his feeling for the Alps approximated to the actual impression they produced upon imaginative travelers of his own romantic world may be very interestingly proved by anyone who takes the trouble to examine engravings or sketches depicting Alpine scenes made at the beginning of the nineteenth century. One such drawing I have particularly in my thought where a hunter standing upon an exaggeratedly ferocious rock platform might well represent the singer of "Es donnern die Höhen" (in the poet's first act) who looking down through the curling mists sees, for just a moment, through the cloud-rift his own green home in the world gleaming far below his feet: whilst the peasant, who is represented on the farther side of the ravine cutting hay upon a narrow rock shelf, might well be the poor brave gatherer of such grass as no one else will adventure to harvest.

The whole history of the composition of the Tell play is interesting but especially is it curious to remember that it was Goethe who, as he tells us himself, first thought of making of Tell's story a kind of companion poem to Hermann and Dorothea; the idea of such a poem being the fruit of travel: it having occurred to him when sailing on Lake Lucerne.

"Great things are done when men and mountains meet
Which are not done by jostling in the street,"

writes another poet, but the curious thing in this case is that the inspiration reached out to a second poet:

"I was quite full of this beautiful subject and was already humming my hexameters," Goethe writes, "I saw the lake in the quiet moonlight, illuminated mists in the depths of the mountains. I then saw it in the light of the loveliest morning sun, a rejoicing and a life in wood and meadow. Then I described a storm, a thunder-storm which swept from the hollows over the lake. I related all this to Schiller, in whose soul my landscapes and my acting figures formed themselves into a drama. And as I had other things to do, and the execution of my design was deferred more and more, I gave up the subject entirely to Schiller, who thereupon wrote his admirable play."

So it came about that Schiller who had seen practically nothing of mountains began to consider them and to collect together books, maps, and pictures for a play against a Swiss background.

Would it have made a difference to Wilhelm Tell, the Tell ballads and the lovely Berglied? I think we may be sure it would. There is very little bright color in Schiller's verse which, when one comes to examine it, is rather like the woodcuts and engravings the poet must have studied so intently, all black and white. But Switzerland abounds in color: even in autumn the red, red apples hang thick upon the yellowing trees, the pale mauve crocus crowds amongst the grass, the ruddy berries shine from the shrubs on the hedgerow, the barberry still flowers in joyous splendor, and the wild raspberry glows upon its stem, whilst away in the valley bottom, the little current shines like a turquoise and the blue, blue smoke curls upward from the woodmen's fire. Of course we may be grateful for so fine a play just as it is, but it does seem a pity that Schiller should write to Cotta who had just returned from a journey through Switzerland: "It would be a great help in my present occupation if I too had seen the Alps and the herdsmen of the Alps near at hand." Strange that the poet had no desire to set out, the very summer in which these words were written, and wander awhile in Tell's glorious mountain land, preferring rather to study its natural features as a student at home. We have no reason, however, to quarrel with the result. Had the poets gone wandering together, maybe our Tell had been another Tell: but this is all a might-have-been: it is even possible that the subject might have reverted to Goethe after all.

Meanwhile the shadows are falling outside my window. But with what splendor evening comes, in this land! The great rose of sunset glows upon the distant snow so that there seem to be fairy gardens—full of roses all abloom, up in the lovely cloudless heavens; soon the roses will vanish and then the Altels and their exalted sisters will shine like pale remote princesses of frozen beauty against the background of the autumn night sky. Presently the stars will keep them company and all will shine together in the moonlight.

But looking across the lake, after reading those lovely verses of Schiller's (the last of the Berglied)

"Zwei Zinken ragen ins Blaue der Luft,"
and
"Es sitzt die Königin hoch und klar
Auf unvergänglichem Throne,"

I wonder, after all, if I who see all this grandeur spread before me, see anything half so fine as the great poet saw bending over Tschudi's Chronicle in his quiet home in a Weimar side street. G. T.


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## *Rose Jar*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Ashes of roses, but remembrance sees
Fresh dewy petals, delicately pink.
We had just come to Alderwood, I think,
The summer that I helped her gather these.

They were wild roses, blooming long ago.
She had as yet no garden of her own,
Being a stranger in a strange new town;
She had no flowers,—and she loved them so!

Along the country road we wandered far:
She with her basket, I, a happy child,
And gathered sweet pink roses, growing wild—
Fragrant these many years within this jar.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

## Indian Summer

Sloping hills look south across the Ohio River (Ohio meaning "Beautiful" in the Indian language) and on the sandy wastes below grow clumps of willows and sycamores, brown like the smooth flowing stream. Across the waters rise the grassed hills of Kentucky, blue-shaded, weaving south and east and west, and following like huge green ramparts the winding undulations of the river.

Smoky hazes obscure the late afternoon sun and mingle with the soft sapphire skies. Silence is profound. A Miami Indian rests in the lee of a tall sycamore. His eyes open warily when the faint breeze stirs the sycamore's dry fruit to a harsh clattering chatter. A soft rustle is made by his moccasin when he arises and glides to the edge of the slope. Raven hair drops upon his stalwart shoulders, shading a copper face, stern and grave, beady black eyes darting up and down the river as if in search of a canoe for the village that is drowsing closely in the river bottoms.

At the village's eastern boundary the Little Miami River winds narrow and deep over rocky holes. Sloping gradually back from its banks are the rich silted cornfields of the tribal squaws, now with corn ready and dry for the winter fodder. Purple grackles, iridescent in the winking sunlight, share the fields with cawing crows, rusty and black attired, stalking gawkily in search of stray grains of corn. Striped gophers, almost unnoticeable in the color scheme of the fields, dart back and forth, in hungry forays.

Northwest of this maize growth is the Indian village of tanned skin wigwams, ash pole supports sticking through their tops. A pony, at the end of a long rawhide string, munches corn eagerly. A note of restfulness pervades the group of wigwams; they are quiet, except for the faint cry of a tiny papoose, the stirrings of a squaw, busy with domestic duties, or the lonesome far-away bark of an Indian camp dog.

Tiny "Many Waters" plays silently in the warm late afternoon. An old Indian doll, beads, and her stalwart father's gay moccasins, beside a heap of yellow corn, are her toys.

From the wigwams drift smoke, further augmenting the October haze floating to the horizon like ribbons of gray satin, twisting and looping in many skyward windings. Apple trees are heavy with their red-cheeked fruit, and the horse-chestnut trees are shedding spiny green balls, inclosing the "buckeyes." Leaves strew the ground in variegated colorings, suggesting the origin of multicolored Miami blankets, red haws peep through the brown landscape, and the Miami brave treads over the leafy carpet without a sound. Sycamores are sere and dry of leaf, poplars bare, sumac undergrowth is red, yellow and green from the frost. Below a stripped birch, through ash, poplar and into a leafy scarlet maple flies a swift-winged bluejay, landing near a band of scurrying, nut-hunting gray squirrels. A rabbit in the underbrush looks up at the noisy assemblage, hops out below the spreading maple, chews on a forgotten bit of herbage, and eyes the shady colored woods.

Dusk creeps up, and the hilltop watcher returns to the darkened village, to a cheery fire with pleasant aromas of parched corn, baked squash, and tasty whitefish. The air cools, fires gradually fade from flaming orange to a deep-toned scarlet, the wigwams close; the moon, a curved golden sickle in the gray-blue sky haze, shines out from behind the clustering purple hills over a silent village and the red embers of the Indian hearth fire.

## *Song From the Hills*

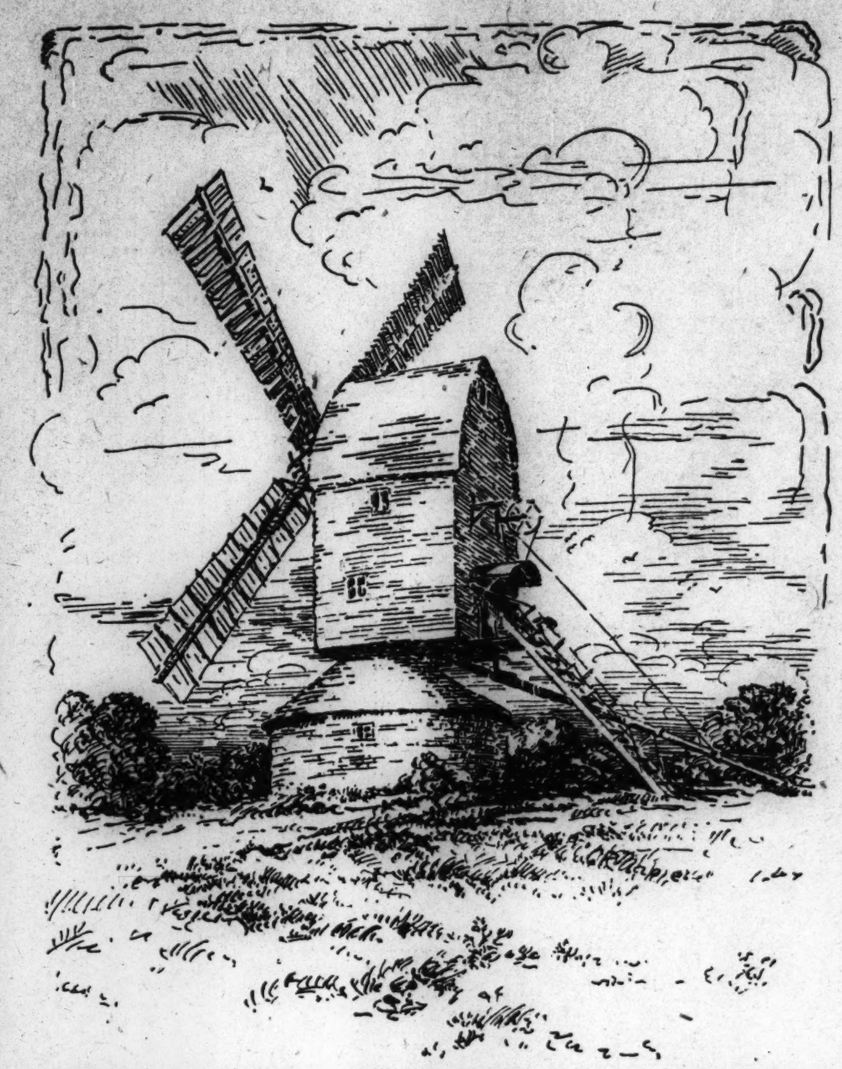
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Throw up your sweet, shrill notes,
Bird!
Send them on high!
Toss up your brown-gold leaves,
Tree!
Shake them to wind!
Float fast, like seabound boats,
Clouds!
Sail free away!

Speak out your friendly thoughts,
Man!
Let them be heard!
Many great happenings
Come
Of a kind word!

The bird has yet endless joy-songs to sing!
Through a vision of gold the tree glimpses the Spring!
To be up with the clouds is a glorious thing!
And
Man, are you not as joyfully free
As the bird and the clouds and the golden tree?

BETTY MACMILLAN.



*Characteristic of All That Is Best in the Art of Windmill Building. From the Pen and Ink Sketch by Charles R. Mabie.*

## *The Yangtze River*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

You write of the Yangtze at dawn, at dusk;
You call to my memory and your words are few.
Those who have not known that river
Would not understand from vivid words and many;
But to those who have loved the Yangtze
Under summer moons, when tall reeds talk along the ba....
And sailboats pass each other silently gilded with light,

To those who have seen wild geese streak black
Across the east before the day comes hot and bright,
To those a single word brings all the joy again.

DOROTHY ROWE.

## Himalayan Moss

The day was a brilliant one in early spring and the air was cool with the tang of the mid-Himalayas, but although it was high noon, scarcely a ray of sunlight penetrated to where I lay upon the floor of the jungle. . . .

From base of trunk to topmost twig, every tree was draped with a thick coat and with pendants of moss,—long, streaming tassels of green and brown, which softened every outline, emphasized every knot. The tiniest two-leaved shoot, just broken from its acorn, bore its burden of fairy filament, which would increase as the plant grew, asking no sacrifice or sap or light, but only a support upon which the moss could ripen its lowly spores and whence it could, with wider vantage, shed them abroad.

My great boulder jutted out from the jungle floor, lichen-painted and moss-softened and forever shadowed by the dense foliage overhead. Before me seven great oaks encircled a little sombre glade, all leaning slightly toward one another as if met in intimate, solemn conclave. A checkering of twilight sifted through their green, swaying curtains, and now and then a shining drop of moisture fell from some moss stalactite, glistened for a moment as it passed through a ray of light, and silently vanished as it struck the sponge-like carpet of the glade. Just beneath me this carpet was variegated with tufts of graceful ferns, while tangled among the moss filaments of the boulder were masses of acorn conglomerates—a dozen great caps grown together, some still filled with fruit, others empty—gone to fulfill their destiny, whether to bring into being an oak to replace these giants, or to be crunched by a passing bear or swallowed by pheasant or jay. In the interstices of the boulder's steep sides, clinging to scanty bits of black mould, stood little jacks, much like the jacks-in-the-pulpit of our American woodlands, but gay with stripes of maroon and pink.

As I lay among such surroundings, hoping for a view of some of the jungle inmates, the dim light occasionally grew more dim—still more diffuse. Then there reached my ears the indistinct murmur of wind through moss, and following a sudden shower of drops from the saturated foliage, there came through the glade, billow after billow of cloud, faintly veiling the jungle vista with blue. It had come down the valley from the snows high overhead. From the glaciers it brought a cold, humid chill, but on its way thither it swept through the higher forests of magnolias, and from the great swaying blossoms on the mountain sides a mile or more above me, many miles distant, it gleaned a burden of perfume, and now the air of the glade was filled with the sweetness.

As quickly as it came, the chill wind passed, the clouds sifted onward through the waving moss and the sun shone out, bringing a new wave of warmth from the valley below which penetrated even to my damp couch. — WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Pheasant Jungles."

## Literature a Succession

American literature is a branch of English literature, as truly as are English books written in Scotland or South Africa. Our literature lies almost entirely in the nineteenth century when the ideas and books of the western world were freely interchanged among the nations and became accessible to an increasing number of readers. In literature nationality is determined by language rather than by . . . geography. M. Maeterlinck, born a subject of King Leopold, belongs to French literature. Mr. Joseph Conrad, born in Poland, is already an English classic. Geography, much less important in the nineteenth century than before, was never, among modern European nations, so important as we sometimes are asked to believe. . . . The true progenitors of English literature are Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Italian, and French.

American literature and English literature of the nineteenth century are parallel derivatives from preceding centuries of English literature. Literature is a succession of books from books. . . .

American literature is English literature made in this country. Its nineteenth-century characteristics are evident and can be analyzed and discussed with some degree of certainty. Its "American" characteristics—no critic that I know has ever given a good account of them. You can define certain peculiarities of American politics, American agriculture, American public schools, even American religion. But what is uniquely American in American literature? Poe is just as American as Mark Twain; Lanier is just as American as Whittier. The American spirit in literature is a myth, like American valor in war, which is precisely like the valor of Italians and Japanese. The American, deluded by a falsely idealized image which he calls America, can say that the purity of Longfellow represents the purity of American home life. An Irish Englishman, Mr. Bernard Shaw, with another falsely idealized image of America, surprised that a face does not fit his image, can ask: "What is Poe doing in that galley?" There is no answer. You never can tell. Poe could not help it. He was born in Boston, and lived in Richmond, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia. Professor van Dyke says that Poe was a maker of "decidedly un-American cameos," but I do not understand what that means. Facts are uncomfortable consorts of prejudices and emotional generalities; they spoil domestic peace, and when there is a separation they sit solid at home while the other party goes. Irving, a shy, sensitive gentleman, who wrote with fastidious care, said: "It has been a matter of marvel, to European readers, that a man from the wilds of America should express himself in tolerable English." It is a matter of marvel, just as it is a marvel that Blake and Keats flowered in the brutal city of London a hundred years ago.—JOHN MACY, in "The Spirit of American Literature."

HOLLAND is made traditionally picturesque by its windmills. Hundreds of them stud the low-lying Dutch landscape, growing ancient and dignified in the silvering winds of the years, but many of them still indispensable to the work of reclaiming the marsh tracts that have been turned into arable land. In a region curiously outcast of both ocean and land, and therefore actually neither, it was imperative to find some sort of a device that could cope with the waters if man were to inhabit the region, and so to the dikes and embankments, likewise characteristic of Holland, there were added the windmills, generally of the style having a substantial, fixed body of wood, brick or stone, with an upper part which revolved by man power.

Devoid of waterfalls and lacking rushing streams to turn their wheels, Hollanders thus found a way to harness the winds. They are not alone in this respect for, just across the narrow sea, on the English shore, a similar condition is to be found. It differs, though, in this respect, that here the land is somewhat higher than the tide, and dikes are not numerous. Hence most of the English coastal mills are used for the grinding of grain and other work rather than for pumping water from overflowed land.

County Suffolk, bordering on the sea coast of England, contains many such windmills. Standing upon some green-garbed hill or other elevated place, these tall structures rise as monuments to the industry of the people, and to their artistic taste as well. Near the town of Halemouth there is a mill, characteristic of all that is best in the art of windmill building, which is of particularly fine design, one of the most ancient in its neighborhood and worthy to be considered the chieftain of its clan.

The main part of the house is made of wood, three stories high, and it turns upon a pivot made of oak. Here all the gears and stones required to grind the corn are housed. Below there is a storehouse, built of brick and stone to keep mice and dampness away from the meal.

The arms of the mill are long, and constructed with a series of pliable slats working across the center beam as slats are placed in an old-fashioned window blind. This opening and shutting of the slats makes it possible for the miller to regulate the power of his mill in a high wind. When grinding is to be done the mill must be headed into the wind. The "stefs" and anchor beam are lifted from the ground by pulleys and levers, and the whole structure turned by man power to its necessary position.

Although these mills are similar in type, no two of them are precisely alike. Some are small and white, others are silver gray and large, and show a great diversity in the designing of their roofs. While it is known that windmills have been in use in England for six hundred years, it is thought by antiquarians that they were introduced at least four hundred years earlier. In any event, their tradition is the tradition of many centuries in which their history and practical worth have been touched with glamour by their pictorial evolution. Up and down England and the Netherlands we find them, now facing north, again facing south, their sails forever reaching for the wind. And as the sails swing, the corn creaks between the stones that grind it finally to meal.

And County Suffolk in England owes no small amount of gratitude to the makers of these graceful monsters of the plain for the beauty added by them to her countryside.

## Our Sufficiency

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PAUL touched upon many of the fundamental things which mortals need to know, if their lives are to be lived with right motives and with satisfactory results. So familiar was he with the cravings and desires of mortals, and so filled was he with the spirit of the Master's teachings, that he could apply the remedy needed to heal a multitude of wrong beliefs. None knew better than he that mortal selfhood prides itself upon its possessions and capabilities, and becomes puffed up in consequence.

The antidote to this mental state he applied with unerring skill when pointing out to the Christians at Corinth that they who were his converts were proof of his divine mission. Recognizing that mention of his successes might be regarded as proof of conceit and pride on his part, he immediately made it clear that God alone gave him power as an evangelist. "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God," he wrote. So completely did the redoubtable Apostle to the Gentiles place all his powers and all his success upon God, that none could justly charge him either with pride or with egotism. His sufficiency was of God.

The lives of few men, perhaps of none, except of the blessed Master himself, have been lived so fully in accord with the will of God, and with so great a desire always to serve Him, as Paul exhibited after his conversion. As he had been an ardent Pharisee, carrying out with a zeal almost fanatical what he conceived to be the letter of the Jewish faith, so, after his compelling experience on the road to Damascus, he became even more ardent in establishing the doctrines of Jesus as he understood them.

There was no greater factor in the successful establishing of the early church than this converted Pharisee, and all his wonderful success can be traced to the fact of his having so completely obliterated his human sense of selfhood that he saw clearly man's relation to God; and, seeing it, he gave God all the glory. "But our sufficiency is of God" precisely furnishes the key to his tremendous accomplishment.

How great a lesson may mortals take from Paul's words and example! Both are repetitive of the Master's words and works. "The Son can do nothing of himself," words spoken by Christ Jesus, furnished the foundation of Paul's selfless service; and the apostle's works, in a considerable degree emulating the works of Jesus, are the proof of his devotion to the cause of establishing Christianity as the religion of salvation for the whole world. Thus is placed before us by the Founder of Christianity and his ardent disciple the paramount necessity of finding our sufficiency in God, if we are to progress spiritually and live truly successful lives.

What does it mean to find our sufficiency in God but to look to God as the source and giver of all good, of life and health, of substance and peace! But one may say: What becomes of my own capacity, of my own talent and ability to accomplish big things? Must I lay down all these? Paul's words stand. We have our sufficiency in God; and Christ Jesus throughout the centuries is the example before the world of perfect proof of this declaration.

Christ Jesus taught that God is omnipotent and omnipresent; and he proved his words by his works. He proclaimed Him as the source and giver of all good; and, consequently, he was constantly denying himself, that is, denying that he of himself possessed the ability to do anything. Such complete self-abnegation has never again been manifested, nor has such humility; and he was in consequence the great demonstrator of God's presence, power, and availability to destroy evil in every one of its manifold phases. Christian Science fully explains the process whereby the human self is evangelized and man's true character as the child of God becomes revealed. Its primary postulates, as set forth by Mrs. Eddy, that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" and that "man is not material; he is spiritual" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), reveal the spiritual truth which, applied to the false sense of selfhood, transforms thought until the real man stands revealed. When the falsity of mortal selfhood is realized and the truth about God and man is gained, that man as God's reflection is always obedient to his divine source, then is our sufficiency seen to be of God, and, like Paul, we can deny ourselves and proclaim God's omnipotence and omnipresence.

## Hills of Gold

From the bright plains of eastern Washington, one can view the golden hills stretching away to meet the sky. Hills, radiant with the beauty of heavy-headed wheat, curve away to the dim horizon in a maze of ridges, hillocks and great mounds. Sickle-shaped long ranges, covered with a dense crop, seem to be attuned to the hot summer sun and the low, swift winds which blow over their tops.

Like a colorful glowing canvas, the wheat, bending in the wind and glinting in the sun, covers the landscape. One marvels at the limitless area awaiting harvest. Now, as it lies so alluringly beneath the wide blue sky, one can easily forget the past months when the aspect of the hills has been changing like a rhythmic epic flowing on through the seasons.

One remembers brown hills of early spring seen through a blue haze, furrows of dark soil rolling in long lines over the plain and in circles around the base of the hills, growing ever smaller until the eager, willing horses drag the great plows over the hilltops and stand, in an interesting silhouette against the bright sky, before they vanish in the gullies on the other side.

Later, one thrills at the evanescent aspect of nature when a soft velvety green appears on every rounded hill, and a deeper green in every shadowy hollow. How cool and gentle seem the winds which blow over the undulating land, bearing opal-tinted clouds of moisture up from the swiftly flowing Columbia River; and down from the snow-crowned, majestic cascades!

The growing wheat of early summer shows delightful shades of green, varying from deep emerald to shining silver. The sun beats down in direct rays, and the hot winds send wavelike ripples across the fields of high, swaying, wheat stalks. The soft rustling of growing wheat is like low music, and the green billows remind one of a placid sea at evening.

In midsummer glints of gold appear here and there where the fields are exposed to the brightest sunshine; and in the late droway summer months, the dry stalks crackle, and the heads begin to nod, full and ripe for the harvest.

Then the harvest crew appears in the wheat fields; and the hills resound to the humming of the threshing machine, and the shouts of efficient men, who, covered with the drab dust of the soil and the lighter wheat chaff, toil rhythmically until the sun kindles in the west.

Plump sacks of wheat roll out behind the combined harvester, and sprawling in groups like brown bags of plenty, are scattered over the fields of stubble where high stalks recently nodded in the wind.

Slow farm horses, drawing low strong wagons, follow the threshing machine. The sacks are heaped high and symmetrically on the wagons and taken to yawning wide-doored freight cars, in which golden grain is hurried away to the throbbing mills.

The shorn fields on the hillsides rest under the dull gold of autumn sunshine, and are swept by the winds, which grow now noisier and colder.

Chattering gophers and ground squirrels scamper about in the deserted fields and store away the scattered wheat grains in underground homes marked by piles of soft earth at the entrance.

The goldenrod drops its shining flowerets and becomes a withered dry plume, while the sunflowers along the edges of the wheat fields lose their yellow petals and display a brown disk of seeds. The quails and mourning doves, who have nested in the high places, start their journey southward, while only a few meadow larks remain to sing cheerfully from the fence posts, and to give promise of another harvest of wheat on the long chain of the unending hills of gold.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# GOOD PRICE ADVANCE FOR RAIL ISSUES

## General Market Again Has Considerable Strength at Week-End

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Stock prices resumed their upward movement today under the leadership of the investment railroad shares.

Some irregularity developed at the opening as a result of week-end realizing sales and experimental bear selling, but offerings were readily absorbed, and the general market soon headed upward.

Gains of 1 to 3 points were distributed over a wide variety of issues, while the advances in some of the specialties ran from 4 to 12 points.

Delaware & Hudson, which recently experienced a sinking spell in common with other coal-carrying roads on reports of relatively poor business, suddenly jumped 7½ points. Norfolk & Western climbed more than 4 points, and Atchison, Union Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Atlantic Coast Line, Chicago Northwestern, and Western Maryland sold 2 to nearly 4 points higher. Northern Pacific touched a new top.

Expectations of heavy holiday trade accompanied the renewed accumulation of the mercantile shares. R. H. Macy extended its gain to 12 points, and Abraham & Straus, Outlet Company, and S. S. Kress sold five or more points above yesterday's final quotations.

Radio Corporation ran into some profit taking after its lively advance earlier in the week, and a few other soft spots developed here and there, but they were disregarded.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, demand sterling ruling around $4.86 9-16, and French francs around 3.92⅜ cents.

New bond issues totaling about $119,000,000 this week offered competition to the listed market, and consequently today's session continued rather quiet. Week-end profit-taking cut into earlier advances of some of the leading issues, but current easy money conditions were influential in holding recessions to small fractions.

A few Belgian and German obligations inclined to heaviness, which also extended to some of the domestic rails, such as Seaboard 6s, Frisco 4s A, and Iowa Central 4s. Dodge Brothers 6s and United States Steel 5s sagged slightly.

Copper bonds reflected the strength of copper shares, Andes Copper and American Smelting issues improving fractionally on a moderate amount of buying. Great Northern 7s continued to advance gradually.

United States Government securities were irregular and trading was fairly brisk.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate | 4% | 3½% |
| Commercial paper | 4 @4¼ | 4 |
| Customers' loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |
| Collateral loans | 4¼@4½ | 4 @4¾ |
| Year money | 4½ | 4½ |
| Time Loans— | | |
| Sixty-ninety days | 4 | @4¼ |
| Four to six months | 4¼ | @4⅝ |

| | Today | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 57c | 57c |
| Bar silver in London | 26½d | 26¼d |
| Bar gold in London | $4s 11¾d | $4s 11¾d |

Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $110,000,000 | $1,237,000,000 |
| Balances | 15,000,000 | 108,000,000 |
| Excgs. for week | 678,000,000 | 7,569,000,000 |
| Bals. for week | 282,000,000 | 785,000,000 |
| F.R. bank credit | 50,292,033 | 101,000,000 |

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 3¼@3 |
| 60 days | 3¼@3¼ |
| 90 days | 3¼@3¼ |
| 4 months | 3⅜@3¼ |
| 5 months | 3⅜@3⅜ |
| 6 months | 3⅜@3⅜ |

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½ | Budapest | 6% |
| Boston | 3½ | Calcutta | 5 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Chicago | 3½ | Helsingfors | 6½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | Lisbon | 9 |
| Kansas City | 3½ | London | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4 | Madrid | 4½ |
| New York | 3½ | Paris | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Prague | 5½ |
| Richmond | 3½ | Tokyo | 7 |
| St. Louis | 3½ | Rome | 7 |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Sofia | 10 |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Stockholm | 4 |
| Athens | 10 | Swiss Bank | 4 |
| Bombay | 8 | Tokyo | 3½ |
| Brussels | 5½ | Vienna | 7.03 |
| Berlin | 7 | Warsaw | 9 |
| Bucharest | 6 | Oslo | 5 |

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Prty |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.86⅛ | $4.86⅛ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.86⅛ | 4.86⅛ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0392¼ | .0392¼ | 4.8665 |
| Belgium—belga | .1393 | .1394 | .193 |
| Italy—lira | .0545⅝ | .0546⅝ | .193 |
| Germany—mark | .2385 | .2387 | .238 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1408 | .1407 | .238 |
| Czechvia—crown | .0296 | .02961⅛ | .1407 |
| Denmk—krone | .2678⅛ | .2679 | .2026 |
| Finland—finmk | .0253 | .2053 | .0252 |
| Greece—drchma | .01323⅛ | .01333⅛ | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4026¼ | .4031 | .402 |
| Norway—krone | .2636⅛ | .2638 | .1749 |
| Poland—zloty | .268 | .112 | .193 |
| Portgl—escudo | .0504 | .0504 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .0061 | .0061 | .193 |
| Spain—peseta | .1706⅛ | .1706⅛ | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .269 | .269 | .268 |
| Switzlnd—franc | .1928 | .1928 | .193 |
| Jugoslav—dina | .0176 | .0176 | .193 |
| | Far East | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .4971 | .4971 | .5425 |
| Shanghai—tael | .6118 | .6118 | .5 |
| India—rupee | .3949 | .3949 | .4866 |
| Japan—yen | .4646 | .4646 | .4985 |
| Phil Islds—peso | .4954 | .4954 | .50 |
| Sts Stlmnt—dol | .565 | .565 | .5678 |
| | South America | | |
| Argentina—peso | .4272 | .4271 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .1195 | .1195 | .3245 |
| Chile—peso | .1217 | .1217 | .1216 |
| Colombia—peso | .97 | .97 | .9733 |
| Peru—pound | 3.69 | 3.69 | 4.8665 |
| Uruguay—peso | 1.0297 | 1.0297 | 1.0342 |
| Venzla—bolivar | .1901 | .1901 | .1930 |
| | North America | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.00+ | 1.00+ | 1.00 |
| uba—dollar | .999 | .999 | 1.00 |
| Mexico—dollar6 | .4362⅛ | .4362⅛ | .4985 |

*Par unsettled.

## CHICAGO BOARD

| | Wheat Open | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 1.24¼ | 1.27⅛ | 1.24¼ | 1.26⅜ |
| May | 1.27⅞ | 1.30⅜ | 1.27⅝ | 1.29⅝ |
| May | 1.30⅜ | 1.33⅝ | 1.30⅝ | 1.32⅝ |
| | Corn | | | |
| Dec. | .83 | .83¾ | .82⅞ | .83⅝ |
| Mar. | .86⅞ | .87½ | .86⅞ | .87¾ |
| May | .90 | .90⅝ | .89⅞ | .90⅝ |
| | Oats | | | |
| Dec. | .48¼ | .48⅜ | .48¼ | .48½ |
| Mar. | .49⅞ | .50⅛ | .49⅝ | .49⅞ |
| May | .50⅜ | .50⅝ | .50¼ | .50⅝ |
| | Lard | | | |
| Dec. | 12.02 | 11.97 | 12.02 | |
| Mar. | 12.27 | 12.32 | 12.32 | 12.32 |
| | Winnipeg Wheat | | | |
| Nov. | 1.31 | 1.28⅝ | 1.28⅝ | 1.30⅜ |
| Dec. | 1.28⅝ | 1.26⅛ | 1.27⅛ | 1.28⅛ |
| May | 1.32⅝ | 1.30⅛ | 1.31⅜ | 1.26 |
| | Kansas City Wheat | | | |
| Dec. | 1.22½ | 1.19⅞ | 1.21⅞ | 1.19⅞ |
| May | 1.27⅞ | 1.25 | 1.26⅝ | 1.24⅝ |

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Nov. 5 | Last Nov. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | Abitibi | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 600 | Ab & Straus | 112 | 109 | 111⅝ | |
| 10 | Ab & Str pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 100 | Adams Ex | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 300 | Adv-Rum pf | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 200 | Ahumada | 35 | 35 | 35 | 27 |
| 200 | Air Reduc | 176⅜ | 175⅜ | 176⅜ | 175½ |
| 1800 | Ajax Rub | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ |
| 60 | Alb PWP pf | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | |
| 200 | Alb PWPap | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| 5300 | Allied Ch | 140⅝ | 146⅞ | 149⅜ | 147 |
| 100 | Allis-Chal | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111⅜ |
| 1900 | Amerada | 30½ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 30⅛ |
| 1500 | Am Ag C pf | 44½ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ | 44⅜ |
| 300 | Am Bk Note | 78½ | 77 | 78⅛ | 78 |
| 400 | Am Beet S | 16¼ | 15½ | 15½ | 16⅜ |
| 600 | Am Bosch | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 23 |
| 300 | Am Br Bov | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ |
| 57300 | Am Can | 68½ | 67⅜ | 68⅛ | 68 |
| 300 | Am Car & F | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | Am Chicle | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69⅜ |
| 2100 | Am Ex | 174½ | 171 | 171 | 171 |
| 100 | Am&FPw | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 100 | Am&FP pf | 103½ | 103½ | 103⅜ | 104 |
| 100 | Am Hide | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1100 | Am Ice | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1400 | Am Int Crp | 52 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 6900 | Am Linseed | 68 | 67 | 67⅝ | 67½ |
| 200 | Am Lins pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 100 | Am Loco | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| 300 | Am Metals | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 30 | Am Met pf | 110¾ | 110½ | 110½ | 110 |
| 2800 | Am Piano | 30 | 28½ | 29 | 30 |
| 20 | Am Piano pf | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 300 | Am Pw&Lt | 67⅝ | 67⅜ | 67⅝ | 67⅜ |
| 200 | Am Radiat | 132 | 132 | 132 | 131½ |
| 200 | Am Republic | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 300 | Am S Razor | 56½ | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56½ |
| 100 | Am Seating | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 10900 | Am Smelt | 168⅜ | 166 | 168½ | 165⅝ |
| 100 | Am Smelt pf | 128⅜ | 128⅜ | 128⅝ | 114⅜ |
| 200 | Am Stl Fnd | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46⅝ |
| 700 | Am Sugar | 70 | 69½ | 70 | 68¼ |
| 2100 | Am T&T | 177⅜ | 176⅜ | 177⅜ | 177 |
| 200 | Am Type | 123 | 123 | 123 | |
| 10 | Am Type pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 1300 | Am WW nw | 63½ | 61⅜ | 63½ | 61½ |
| 100 | Am Wool | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21⅜ |
| 500 | Am Writ ct | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 200 | Am Wr pf ct | 48 | 47 | 48 | 47 |
| 2700 | Anaconda | 48⅛ | 48 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 100 | Arch Dan | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49½ | 48⅜ |
| 300 | Arm Ill A | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅝ |
| 100 | Arm Ill B | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1000 | Arnold Cons | 37½ | 36⅞ | 37 | 36 |
| 100 | Art Metals | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | |
| 20 | Art Met pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114¾ |
| 800 | Asso Dr | 46⅜ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅜ |
| 100 | Asso Oil | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 |
| 14900 | Atchison | 189½ | 185⅜ | 189 | 184⅞ |
| 100 | Atchison pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 1100 | Atl Coast L | 189 | 187½ | 188 | 186 |
| 500 | Atl G&WI | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | |
| 700 | Atl Refin | 117⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅝ | 117 |
| 100 | Baldwin | 253⅛ | 253⅛ | 253⅛ | 254½ |
| 6100 | Balt&Ohio | 118⅜ | 117½ | 118½ | 117⅝ |
| 10 | Bnk of Com | 546 | 546 | 546 | 540 |
| 800 | Bangor&A | 71⅛ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 70⅛ |
| 10 | Bangor pf | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 100 | Barnet | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 2100 | Barnsdall A | 24½ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ |
| 1000 | Beechnut | 66 | 65½ | 66 | 65½ |
| 300 | Best&Co | 52¾ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 1600 | Beth Steel | 51⅝ | 50½ | 51⅝ | 50⅝ |
| 300 | Beth Stl 7% | 114⅝ | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114½ |
| 100 | Bloom'dale | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | |
| 90 | Blum'thal pf | 88⅜ | 87 | 87¾ | 86 |
| 200 | Bon Ami A | 64¾ | 64¼ | 64½ | 64⅝ |
| 1300 | Briggs | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| 200 | Br Edison | 176 | 175 | 175 | |
| 100 | Br Man Tr | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56⅝ |
| 300 | Brown Shoe | 44 | 43½ | 44 | 44 |
| 100 | Bruns Balke | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32⅞ |
| 300 | Burns Br B | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 100 | Bush Term | 65 | 65 | 65 | 64½ |
| 200 | Butte Cop | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 400 | By Prod Co | 70⅝ | 70¼ | 70½ | |
| 3800 | Byers Co | 83⅝ | 82 | 83 | 81½ |
| 2700 | Cal Pack | 67⅞ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 1100 | Cal Pet | 24⅜ | 23⅝ | 24 | 23⅝ |
| 5100 | Cal&Ariz | 94⅜ | 91⅝ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| 600 | Canada Dry | 49⅝ | 48⅜ | 49¼ | 48⅞ |
| 4800 | Can Pac | 194⅜ | 191 | 193⅜ | 191 |
| 400 | Can Pac lpd | 190 | 187½ | 190 | |
| 20 | Can Southn | 63 | 62 | 63 | |
| 300 | Caro C&O | 83⅛ | 83 | 83 | 81½ |
| 3400 | Case Thresh | 272 | 268 | 271½ | 266½ |
| 300 | Cas Th pf | 118⅝ | 118½ | 118⅝ | |
| 4000 | Cerro de P | 62½ | 62½ | 63⅝ | 62½ |
| 600 | Cert-Teed | 51⅜ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51½ |
| 200 | Certo Corp | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | |
| 100 | Chand-Clev | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2700 | Ches&Ohio | 210⅞ | 209¾ | 209¾ | 209¾ |
| 4100 | Ches Corp | 84 | 82⅝ | 84 | 82¾ |
| 1800 | Chi&Alton | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 3300 | Chi&Alt pf | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ |
| 100 | Chi&E Ill | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 40 |
| 1700 | Chi&E Ill pf | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 72½ |
| 2200 | Chi Gt West | 13⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 2500 | Chi Gt W pf | 29⅜ | 28¼ | 29¼ | 15⅜ |
| 1600 | Chi M&SP | 16⅞ | 16 | 16¼ | 15¾ |
| 2100 | Chi M&SP pf | 16⅞ | 16 | 16¼ | 15½ |
| 1000 | Chi M&SP pf | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29⅝ | 29 |
| 1000 | Chi M&SP pfct | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 28½ |
| 6300 | Chi&NW | 92 | 89⅞ | 91 | 89⅜ |
| 2900 | Chi&NW pf | 145 | 145 | 145 | |
| 200 | Chi Pneu | 128 | 127 | 128 | 128 |
| 2400 | Chi RI | 105¼ | 104½ | 105½ | 104 |
| 400 | Chi RI 6% | 103 | 102 | 102 | |
| 200 | Chi RI 7% | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| 10 | Chi Yel Cab | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 45 |
| 400 | Childs | 55⅝ | 54⅛ | 54⅝ | 54 |
| 1000 | Chile Cop | 35⅜ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | 35½ |
| 700 | Christie Bro | 73 | 71 | 71 | 73 |
| 20400 | Chrysler | 56 | 54¼ | 56 | 54½ |
| 400 | Chrysler pf | 113¼ | 113 | 113 | 113¼ |
| 400 | City Stor B | 54¼ | 54 | 54¼ | 53⅜ |
| 300 | Cluett Pbdy | 79⅞ | 79¾ | 79⅞ | 80 |
| 20 | Cluett Ppf | 125 | 125 | 125 | 124⅜ |
| 500 | Coca Cola | 122¾ | 122 | 122¾ | 121⅛ |
| 1000 | Collins&A | 93⅞ | 93⅜ | 93½ | 93⅜ |
| 3400 | Colo F&I | 72½ | 71 | 72½ | 71⅝ |
| 900 | Col Carbon | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | Col Gas | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 30 | Com Inv Tr | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1700 | Com Sol | 169 | 165 | 167¾ | 166¾ |
| 600 | Comwlth Pw | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67⅞ |
| 1200 | Conde Nast | 41½ | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42¼ |
| 2000 | Congoleum | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ |
| 100 | Con Dist | | | | 22½ |
| 3700 | Con Gas | 114⅜ | 113½ | 114⅜ | 113½ |
| 100 | Con Gas pf | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 100 | Con Ray C pf | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68½ |
| 600 | Con Textile | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 1400 | Cont Bak A | 52⅝ | 52¼ | 52½ | 53¾ |
| 900 | Cont Bak B | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 1000 | Cont Bak pf | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¼ |
| 500 | Cont Can | 76½ | 76 | 76 | 93¼ |
| 500 | Cont Ins | 226½ | 225 | 226½ | 224½ |
| 1500 | Corn Ex Bk | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 15500 | Corn Prd | 60⅝ | 60 | 60⅛ | 60 |
| 600 | Coty | 106 | 15⅛ | 16 | 16 |
| 400 | Crucible | 81⅞ | 80 | 81½ | 80½ |
| 500 | Crucible pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 500 | Cuba Cane | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| 600 | Cuba Co | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | 20¼ |
| 500 | Cub Am S | 19¼ | 19 | 19⅛ | 19 |
| 500 | Cub Am S pf | 99 | 98 | 99 | |
| 700 | Cudahy | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54¼ |
| 200 | Cushman's | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80⅝ | |
| 300 | Cuyamel Fr | 51 | 50¼ | 51 | 50¼ |
| 200 | Davison | 33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 33 |
| 120 | Deere pf | 124 | 123 | 124 | 123 |
| 400 | Del Lac&W | 132 | 131 | 132 | 131 |
| 3800 | Del & Hud | 186 | 178⅝ | 184¼ | 178½ |
| 100 | Denv RG pf | 53 | 52 | 53 | |
| 700 | Det Edison | 157¼ | 157¼ | 157½ | |
| 40 | Diamond M | 134 | 133 | 133 | 135 |
| 7900 | Dodge A | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 600 | Dodge pf | 61 | 60¼ | 61 | 60⅝ |
| 1500 | Dupont | 309 | 305½ | 309 | 305¾ |
| 400 | Eastn Kodak | 166⅝ | 164 | 166⅝ | 164⅝ |
| 200 | Elec Auto L | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23⅜ |
| 200 | Elec Boat | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1900 | Elec P&L | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅞ | 26⅜ |
| 10900 | Elec Refrig | 8⅜ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ |
| 20 | Elk Horn pf | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 300 | End-John | 74⅞ | 74¼ | 74⅞ | 74 |
| 500 | Eng P S | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 37½ |
| 200 | Equit Bldg | 89¾ | 89 | 89 | |
| 9000 | Erie | 64⅜ | 62 | 63⅝ | 62 |
| 3200 | Erie 1 pf | 60⅜ | 59¼ | 60⅜ | 59¼ |
| 700 | Erie St Shv | 32⅜ | 32 | 32½ | 31½ |
| 2800 | Erie Shov ct | 32⅜ | 32 | 32⅜ | 31½ |
| 400 | Eureka Vac | 74 | 74 | 74 | 73 |
| 200 | Fed Lt & Tr | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 10 | Fed Lt&T pf | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | |
| 100 | Fed M&S pf | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96¼ |
| 900 | Fidelity Ins | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 10 | Fifth Ave B | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 400 | First Nat St | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | |
| 400 | Fisk Rubber | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅞ |
| 8900 | Fleischm'n | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 1600 | Foundation | 68⅜ | 68 | 68⅜ | 68 |
| 1600 | Fox A | 39⅜ | 37½ | 39⅜ | 39 |
| 3900 | Freeport Tx | 91⅞ | 90⅜ | 91½ | 90⅛ |
| 1900 | Gabriel A | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | 40 |
| 100 | Gardner M | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 300 | GenAmTk | 57 | 56¼ | 57 | 57⅜ |
| 100 | GenAmTk pf | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 3000 | Gen Asphalt | 83 | 82 | 83 | 82 |
| 10 | Gen Bak pf | 138 | 138 | 138 | 135 |
| 4200 | Gen Elec | 126⅝ | 126 | 126⅜ | 126⅛ |
| 100 | Gen Elec Sp | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | Gen G&E 8% | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | |
| 66900 | Gen Motors | 131½ | 129¼ | 131 | 129⅝ |
| 200 | Gen Mot 7% | 124 | 124 | 124 | 123½ |
| 300 | Gen O Ad ct | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 3500 | Gen Ry Sig | 124⅜ | 123½ | 123½ | 124 |
| 300 | Gen Refrac | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61¼ |
| 100 | Glidden | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97½ |
| 300 | Gimbel pf | 41 | 38½ | 41 | 38½ |
| 13900 | Glidden | 18 | 18 | 94½ | 95 |
| 110 | Glidden ppf | 89½ | 89 | 91⅝ | 17⅜ |
| 800 | Gold Dust | 65⅝ | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2300 | Goodrich | 72½ | 71⅜ | 72¼ | 70⅝ |
| 1100 | Goodyear | 52⅜ | 52 | 53 | 53⅜ |
| 200 | Goodyear lpf | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ | 94⅝ |
| 100 | Gotham Hos | 77⅞ | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 200 | Gotham nv | 78 | 77⅛ | 77½ | 78 |
| 3500 | Grt Nor pf | 100 | 99⅛ | 100 | 99⅛ |
| 900 | Grt No pf ct | 97¼ | 96¼ | 97 | |
| 12000 | Grt Nor Ore | 25⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅜ | 23⅞ |
| 600 | Grt W Sug | 37⅞ | 36⅝ | 37⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 3000 | Greene-Can | 82⅝ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 83 |
| 200 | Guan Sug | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 300 | Gulf Mobile | 55 | 54 | 55 | 53⅜ |
| 300 | Gulf Steel | 43 | 42½ | 43 | 41¼ |
| 100 | Hoe & Co | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 10300 | Houston Oil | 148 | 145⅜ | 147 | 143⅝ |
| 600 | Howe Sc | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38½ |
| 700 | Hud Man | 54⅞ | 53½ | 54 | 53 |
| 11400 | Hudson Mot | 66⅝ | 64¼ | 66⅛ | 64⅜ |
| 12000 | Hupp Mot | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22¼ |
| 800 | Ill Central | 132 | 130⅜ | 132 | 130⅝ |
| 900 | Ind Oil & G | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | 26¾ |

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Nov. 5 | Last Nov. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1700 | Indian Refin | 9 | 9 | 9¼ | 9 |
| 500 | Inland St | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | 51⅛ |
| 500 | Inspiration | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 300 | Intercon Rub | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 18⅝ |
| 1500 | Int Agri | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 600 | Int Agri ppf | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | 50 |
| 200 | Int Business | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅜ |
| 1300 | Int Comb | 43½ | 42⅝ | 43⅛ | 43½ |
| 200 | Int Comb pf | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1100 | Int Harv | 217 | 215½ | 216½ | 216 |
| 30300 | Int Mach pf | 92⅝ | 87⅛ | 92⅝ | 86⅛ |
| 900 | Int Nickel | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 600 | Int MMar pf | 36⅝ | 36 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 36600 | Int Nickel | 68⅞ | 66⅝ | 68⅛ | 66 |
| 1700 | Int Paper | 66½ | 65¾ | 65¾ | 66¼ |
| 20 | Int Pap 6% | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 100 | Int Pap 7% | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 200 | Int Silver | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1500 | Int Tel&T | 147⅜ | 146⅞ | 147⅛ | 146⅜ |
| 170 | Iowa Cen | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Jordan Mot | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1900 | Kan City So | 60⅜ | 60 | 60¾ | 59⅜ |
| 18000 | Kelly Spring | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅝ | 29⅞ |
| 100 | KellySp6% | 9.5 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 94½ |
| 15100 | Kennecott | 78¼ | 77 | 77⅞ | 76⅝ |
| 2500 | Kresge | 68½ | 68¼ | 67½ | 68 |
| 10 | Kresge pf | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | |
| 300 | Kress Co | 99⅝ | 97 | 99⅝ | 92 |
| 3100 | Lago Oil | 33⅞ | 33 | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 200 | Lee Rubber | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ |
| 4900 | Lehigh Val | 95 | 90 | 94⅞ | 90½ |
| 400 | Liquid Car | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 | 52⅞ |
| 4300 | Loews Inc | 58⅜ | 58 | 58⅜ | 57½ |
| 4000 | Loose-W | 52¼ | 51 | 51⅞ | 51 |
| 100 | Lou Oil Ref | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | Lou G&E A | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 500 | Louis & N | 150 | 149¼ | 150½ | 149⅝ |
| 110 | McCrory Str | 79 | 77⅞ | 79 | |
| 100 | McCrory B | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 81¼ |
| 4900 | Mack Tr | 100½ | 98¼ | 100½ | 98½ |
| 600 | Macy | 220 | 214 | 220 | |
| 400 | Madison Sq | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | 24⅝ |
| 3500 | Magma Cop | 50⅞ | 49⅞ | 50 | 50⅛ |
| 1000 | Man El Sup | 45⅝ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 43⅝ |
| 200 | Man Elv pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45⅞ |
| 100 | Man Shirt | 31½ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31½ |
| 6300 | Marland Oil | 37⅜ | 36 | 37¼ | 36½ |
| 600 | Marlin Rock | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 | 36½ |
| 950 | Math Alkali | 117⅞ | 116 | 116 | 117⅛ |
| 50 | Math Alk pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 115 |
| 200 | May Dpt St | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 600 | Maytag | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | 31 |
| 900 | Mex Seabd | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4½ |
| 9700 | Phillips Pet | 43¼ | 40⅝ | 43¼ | 40¾ |
| 1200 | Pierce-Ar | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11¼ |
| 1000 | Pierce-A pf | 42¾ | 41⅞ | 42⅝ | 42 |
| 900 | Pierce Oil | | | | 42⅝ |
| 900 | Pierce Pet | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Pillsbury | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 200 | Pitts Coal | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56 |
| 30 | Pitts Ter pf | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | |
| 400 | Pitts WV | 146 | 145 | 146 | 144 |
| 4300 | Postum | 115⅜ | 113¼ | 115⅜ | 113½ |
| 100 | Press Steel | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | |
| 400 | Prod & Ref | 28⅜ | 27½ | 27½ | 28⅝ |
| 1300 | Pub Serv | 42½ | 42¼ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| 50 | Pub Sv EG pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 700 | Pullman n | 77⅜ | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 77⅜ |
| 100 | Punta Sug | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | |
| 100 | Pure Oil | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 26⅜ |
| 100 | Purity Bk | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| 60 | Purity Bkpf | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 22600 | Radio | 81⅞ | 80 | 80⅝ | 81 |
| 100 | Radio pf | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| 3400 | Reading | 107⅛ | 104½ | 107½ | 105 |
| 600 | Readg 1 pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41¾ |
| 900 | Real Silk H | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| 20 | Real Silk pf | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | |
| 600 | Reid I Cr | 66 | 65½ | 66 | 65¾ |
| 4800 | Rem Rand | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | 20¾ |
| 300 | Rem R 1 pf | 88⅝ | 88½ | 88½ | 87½ |
| 100 | Repub Stl | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 100 | Repub Stl pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 300 | Reynolds S | 77 | 76⅞ | 77 | 76⅞ |
| 1700 | Rossia rts | 18⅜ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅜ |
| 100 | Rossia Ins | 167 | 167 | 167 | |
| 300 | Rutland pf | 55¼ | 55 | 55 | |
| 200 | Safety Cable | 67 | 66⅜ | 67 | |
| 300 | St Joseph | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37½ |
| 2100 | StL&SF | 111 | 109 | 111 | 109½ |
| 100 | StL SW | 74½ | 73¼ | 74 | 72 |
| 100 | Savage A | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43⅜ | 43½ |
| 900 | Seabd AL | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅜ | |
| 400 | Seabd AL pf | 35⅞ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 30 |
| 500 | Searsroeb | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1800 | Sears Roe | 74⅜ | 74⅛ | 74⅝ | 74½ |
| 1700 | Seneca Cop | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1200 | Shattuck | 92⅜ | 91⅞ | 92 | 91 |
| 300 | Shell Union | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 2500 | Shubert Th | 64¼ | 63⅝ | 64¼ | 63⅜ |
| 400 | Simmons | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅝ |
| 100 | Simms Pet | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 4600 | Sinclair | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Skelly Oil | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 100 | Snider | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| 1500 | So Calif Ed | 39½ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 39¼ |
| 900 | So Pr Sug | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 70 | So PR S pf | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130 |
| 100 | So Dairies B | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 3600 | So Pacific | 121⅜ | 120 | 120½ | 120 |
| 2700 | So Railway | 137 | 135⅞ | 136½ | 135⅞ |
| 800 | So Ry pf | 100 | 

# WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Trade Well Sustained—Car Loadings Gain—Credit Easy—Stocks Recover

While it is generally accepted that the volume of business in the United States is somewhat less than a year ago, trade on the whole is well sustained, and indications of recovery are making their appearance. Freight loadings and bank clearings are expanding, retail store and mail-order sales show good gains, farmers are more prosperous, building construction continues at high levels, and credit is abundant. Business leaders are confident that the closing months of the year will witness expanding business.

George E. Roberts, vice-prseident of the National City Bank of New York, in the bank's monthly letter on economic conditions, is optimistic regarding the business outlook, and states that any change will be on the side of improvement. The bank's review of conditions is decidedly encouraging and says in part:

"Measured by the usual tests, little basis for pessimism appears. There is no inflation of prices. Inventories are generally at low levels, industrial efficiency is increasing, lowering costs of production and thus maintaining the purchasing power of the mass of people in step with the increase in volume of output."

### Slight Gain in Steel Trade

This week brought reports of a slight improvement in the steel industry. Some accumulation of orders is taking place although prices are still weak. Disappointing operations in the steel trade during the last few months has been due to curtailed purchases by the oil, automobile and railroad equipment industries.

Resumption of operations by the Ford Motor Company is expected greatly to stimulate demand from the automobile trade. There is reported to be a large accumulated demand for cars, and it is expected that all manufacturers will benefit from this situation. In fact, some of the strongest banking interests are confident that 1928 will be a highly successful year in automobile manufacturing.

While the prospect of increased steel buying from railroad equipment companies may not be as promising as from the automobile trade, the roads, of course, cannot postpone indefinitely the purchase of new equipment. Alba Johnson, president of the Railway Business Association, this week pointed out that railroad purchases of motive power equipment this year were not sufficient to replace that worn out and that car purchases only balanced wear and tear. He warned the transportation systems of the country that if traffic picked up next year they would be unable to handle it with their present equipment.

### Textile Industry Gaining

Activity in the cotton spinning industry is being maintained above last year's operations. Woolen mill activity is showing a moderate gain over that of a year ago, although general conditions in the industry are still considered unsatisfactory.

The silk industry continues unusually busy. Record consumption of raw silk is reported, but mills are finding profits small. The rayon industry is flourishing.

Business in the shoe industry is also very good, and sales are running ahead of last year. The reduction of the number of cattle available for slaughter has reduced surplus stocks of hides and leather, and put those markets in a decidedly strong position. Leather companies are experiencing a profitable year, and the outlook is highly favorable. Stocks of sole leather today are equal to about a month and a half's consumption, the lowest on record.

Retail trade has been somewhat slowed down by recent warm weather but is now showing signs of expansion. It is expected that holiday trade this year will break all former records, stimulated by high wages in the East, and the improvement in western agricultural conditions. Mail order houses continue to report good gains in sales. Sears, Roebuck & Co. sales increased 9.1 per cent in October, and Montgomery Ward & Co. reported a gain of 7 per cent.

### Stock Market Recovers

Stocks recovered well this week from the sharp declines of the preceding week. Reassuring statements that the recession in business was only temporary helped to restore confidence. Both industrial and railroad stocks participated in the upturn.

Copper and oil shares were in particularly good demand, influenced by signs of improvement in these industries. Among the stocks selling at new high records for the year were Radio Corporation, Calumet & Arizona, International Harvester, Southern Railway, Victor Talking Machine, and Purity Bakeries A.

There were several sharp declines in stocks of companies that are showing unfavorable earnings, American Sugar, Remington-Rand, White Motors, and United States Rubber being particularly weak.

Brokers' loans as reported by the Reserve Board, showed an increase of $27,928,000 for the week ended Wednesday, although a decrease had been expected. The gain was attributed to increased borrowing by bond syndicates. Money continues easy, however.

Bond prices tended upward this week, with good advances recorded in railroad, United States Government and foreign issues. Heavy buying of Treasury issues was one of the features of the market. Mexican and Japanese Government bonds featured the foreign list.

# Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Higher; several issues at new peaks.

Bonds: Quiet; week's new issues $119,000,000.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Japanese yen drops 18 points.

Cotton: Quiet; pre-bureau market

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; rust reports Argentina.

Corn: Firm; anticipated export demand.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Quiet.

### BORDEN CO. ACQUISITION

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Acquisition of Reid Ice Cream by Borden Company will add about $10,000,000 annually to gross sales and will increase net earnings by more than $1,000,000 a year.

### WATKINS BUREAU ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Watkins bureau places the cotton crop as of Nov. 1 at 12,580,000 bales. Increases were shown over a month previous, the bureau states, in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

### CANADIAN BOND SALES

TORONTO, Nov. 5—Canadian bond sales for the week ended Oct. 29 were $44,803,200.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5

| Yr. 1927 High | Yr. 1927 Low | Div. $ | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 62¼ | .. | Abe Straus | 3100 | 112 | 103½ | 111⅝ | +8⅜ |
| 113½ | 109 | 7 | Abe Straus pf | 60 | 111 | 110½ | 111 | + ½ |
| 141½ | 83 | 5 | Abitibi Power | 7200 | 131¼ | 127⅝ | 129 | — ⅝ |
| 95 | 95 | 5 | Adams Ex pf | 800 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 176 | 124 | 6 | Adams Express | 2600 | 175 | 167 | 174¾ | +11¾ |
| 15⅝ | 2⅝ | .. | Adv Rumely | 1600 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 22¾ | .. | Adv Rumely pf | 400 | 27 | 25 | 25 | —2½ |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | e½ | Ahumada Lead | 1600 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 193½ | 134¼ | e9 | Air Reduction | 3000 | 176⅜ | 171½ | 176⅜ | +6⅜ |
| 13 | 7½ | .. | Ajax Rubber | 8200 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | .. | Alaska Juneau | 300 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 102 | 96 | .. | Alb PWP pf | 9 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 32 | 18 | .. | Alb PWPap | 70 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 169¾ | 131 | 6 | Allied Chem | 800 | 21 | 19 | 19 | —1⅜ |
| 124 | 120 | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 25800 | 149¾ | 143¾ | 149¾ | +5⅛ |
| 118⅜ | 88 | 7 | Allis-Chalmers | 1000 | 122¾ | 121½ | 122 | ... |
| 37⅝ | 27⅝ | 2 | Amerada | 1300 | 112 | 110 | 112 | +1⅞ |
| 15⅞ | 8½ | .. | Am Ag Chem | 16000 | 31½ | 29 | 29 | —2¼ |
| 51⅞ | 29¾ | .. | Am Ag Ch pf | 8800 | 12½ | 10½ | 12⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 84¾ | 41½ | e2 | Am Bk Note | 11900 | 44¾ | 38⅝ | 43⅜ | +3 |
| 65 | 56½ | 4 | Am Bk Note pf | 1700 | 80 | 76¼ | 78½ | +3½ |
| 25⅝ | 15½ | .. | Am Beet Sug | 180 | 60½ | 58 | 60½ | +1¼ |
| 60¾ | 36 | 7 | Am Beet Sug pf | 1600 | 16⅞ | 15⅝ | 15½ | ... |
| 26⅝ | 13 | .. | Am Bosch | 200 | 38½ | 36 | 36 | —2 |
| 46 | 35½ | 1.60 | Am Brake Shoe | 6300 | 23⅝ | 21½ | 23¼ | +2¾ |
| 128 | 117¾ | 7 | Am Br Shoe pf | 1700 | 39½ | 38 | 39½ | + ⅞ |
| 39½ | 9¾ | .. | Am Brown Bov | 300 | 123 | 123 | 123 | |
| 98 | 40 | .. | Am Br Boy pf | 2500 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 68½ | 43⅝ | 2 | *Am Can | 170 | 48 | 42¾ | 42¾ | —7⅛ |
| 134¼ | 126 | 7 | Am Can pf | 357200 | 62½ | 61⅞ | 68 | +7⅝ |
| 109¾ | 95 | 6 | Am Car & F | 300 | 134 | 134 | 134 | ... |
| 134⅜ | 124¾ | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 1900 | 100 | 98½ | 100 | +2 |
| 103 | 100½ | 3 | Am Chain pf | 600 | 127½ | 126½ | 126½ | |
| 74¼ | 36 | 3 | Am Chicle | 200 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | —¾ |
| 47⅛ | 38¾ | 2.40 | Am Encaus | 2400 | 71⅜ | 69¼ | 69¼ | — ½ |
| 179½ | 127 | 6 | Am Express | 800 | 46 | 42 | 46 | +4 |
| 30¾ | 18⅞ | .. | Am & For Pw | 6600 | 173 | 169¼ | 171 | +5 |
| 108 | 86½ | 7 | Am & F Pw pf | 6000 | 25⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 7⅜ | .. | Am Hide & L | 2500 | 105 | 103½ | 103½ | +2½ |
| 66⅝ | 48 | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 1200 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | +1 |
| 32⅜ | 25¼ | e8 | Am Ice | 1000 | 59 | 55⅝ | 58½ | +1 |
| 96 | 84 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 4600 | 27⅝ | 26⅞ | 27 | + ⅝ |
| 56¾ | 37 | 2 | Am Inter Corp | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +1 |
| 10 | 4 | .. | Am La France | 11300 | 52 | 48½ | 51⅛ | +3 |
| 90⅛ | 62½ | 7 | Am La Fr pf | 1900 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 11⅞ | .. | Am Leather | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | —2 |
| 108 | 75 | .. | Am Leather pf | 400 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 92½ | 46⅜ | .. | Am Linseed | 56600 | 68 | 57½ | 67¾ | +10¼ |
| 116 | 99¾ | 8 | Am Linseed pf | 6400 | 92½ | 86 | 91 | + 5 |
| 127 | 119½ | 7 | Am Loco | 3700 | 103½ | 102 | 102¾ | +1½ |
| 43¼ | 33 | 3 | Am Loco pf | 200 | 125⅞ | 124½ | 125⅞ | +1½ |
| 110¾ | 89 | 7 | Am Piano | 8700 | 33 | 29¾ | 29 | +1⅛ |
| 46⅜ | 36⅛ | 3 | Am Piano pf | 340 | 94¾ | 91½ | 91¾ | —2⅞ |
| 112½ | 108 | .. | Am Metals | 7900 | 41¾ | 36⅛ | 39 | —1 |
| 73⅝ | 54 | e1 | Am Metals pf | 280 | 111 | 110 | 110½ | ... |
| 147⅞ | 110½ | 5 | Am Pow & Light | 6400 | 67¾ | 64½ | 67½ | + ⅛ |
| 64⅜ | 35⅜ | .. | Am Radiator | 3200 | 132 | 128 | 132 | +5 |
| 106⅞ | 87½ | 6 | Am Republics | 1300 | 43¼ | 40 | 42 | —2¾ |
| 51 | 38⅜ | e3 | Am Ry Ex | 8100 | 106¾ | 99½ | 106 | +7 |
| 61½ | 48 | e3 | Am Seating | 3500 | 42½ | 39¾ | 42 | +2¼ |
| 6¾ | 2⅛ | .. | Am Safety Raz | 2300 | 57 | 55¼ | 56½ | + ⅜ |
| 180½ | 132⅜ | 8 | Am Ship & C | 3000 | 3¼ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 132⅜ | 119¼ | 7 | Am Smelt | 55500 | 168½ | 153½ | 168½ | +9 |
| 58¼ | 41⅞ | 3 | *Am Smelt pf | 300 | 130⅝ | 128¾ | 128¾ | — ⅛ |
| 92¾ | 77½ | 5 | Am St Fdries | 3400 | 47½ | 43 | 44 | —2¾ |
| 116½ | 104 | 7 | Am Sugar | 38400 | 79 | 65¼ | 70 | +1½ |
| 36⅝ | 26 | 5 | Am Sugar pf | 1600 | 108 | 104 | 104½ | —1 |
| 185½ | 149¼ | 9 | Am Tel&Cable | 200 | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ | +1 |
| 146 | 123 | 8 | Am Tel&Tel | 15000 | 177¾ | 174⅛ | 177⅝ | +2⅞ |
| 116 | 107¼ | 7 | Am Type | 500 | 127½ | 123 | 123 | ... |
| 72½ | 46 | c.80 | *Am Type pf | 90 | 112¾ | 110 | 110 | —2 |
| 100½ | 99⅞ | .. | *Am WW new wi | 8600 | 63½ | 61¾ | 63½ | +2¾ |
| 108 | 99¼ | 7 | Am WW 6% pf | 700 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | + ⅜ |
| 33⅜ | 16½ | .. | Am Wh'sale pf | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | +3 |
| 86½ | 46⅞ | .. | Am Woolen | 1900 | 22 | 21⅜ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 9⅞ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 2300 | 53⅜ | 51 | 51⅝ | —1½ |
| 47¼ | 25⅝ | .. | Am Writ Pa ctf | 3400 | 22¼ | 20 | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 5⅜ | .. | Am Writ Pa cts | 1100 | 50½ | 47 | 48 | —2 |
| 51¼ | 35 | .. | Am Zinc | 900 | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| 49⅞ | 41¾ | .. | Am Zinc pf | 300 | 38⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | —1 |
| 50½ | 38 | 3 | Anaconda | 20500 | 48¼ | 45⅞ | 48⅛ | +3¼ |
| 169¾ | 131 | 6 | Archer Dan | 700 | 49¾ | 47¼ | 49¼ | +2¼ |
| 124 | 120 | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 30 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | + ⅜ |
| 118⅜ | 88 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 700 | 83¼ | 81¾ | 82½ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 27⅝ | 2 | Armour Ill A | 5900 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 15⅞ | 8½ | .. | Armour Ill B | 2700 | 6¾ | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 86¾ | 60 | 7 | Armour Ill pf | 650 | 63½ | 61¾ | 63 | +1⅞ |
| 38½ | 21 | .. | Arnold Const | 2900 | 37½ | 33¼ | 37 | +1⅞ |
| 54⅝ | 44 | 3 | Artloom | 200 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ | + ⅛ |
| 114 | 111¾ | 7 | Artloom pf | 200 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | + ⅛ |
| 52 | 39½ | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 40 | 114¾ | 110 | 110 | |
| 110¾ | 97½ | 7 | Asso DG 1pf | 5600 | 47¾ | 45¾ | 46¼ | +1 |
| 110 | 105 | 7 | Asso DG 2f | 700 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | |
| 50¾ | 35 | e2 | Asso Oil | 400 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1½ |
| 200 | 161¾ | 7 | Atchison | 400 | 41 | 37⅝ | 41 | +6 |
| 109¾ | 99⅝ | 5 | Atchison pf | 35700 | 189½ | 180⅝ | 189½ | +8⅝ |
| 205⅜ | 174⅞ | e7 | †Atl Coast Line | 1200 | 103 | 102½ | 103 | +⅞ |
| 42 | 30⅜ | .. | Atl G&WI | 4000 | 189 | 182¾ | 188 | +7½ |
| 41¼ | 29¾ | .. | Atl G&WI pf | 4700 | 34⅞ | 32⅜ | 32½ | —1⅞ |
| 131⅜ | 107 | 7 | Atl Ref | 17400 | 119½ | 111¼ | 116¾ | +2½ |
| 107 | 98 | 6 | Atlas Powd pf | 10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 10¼ | 4¼ | .. | Austin Nichols | 300 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 26⅜ | 7 | Austin Nich pf | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 45¼ | 43¾ | 3 | Autostrop S R | 2100 | 44 | 43½ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4⅜ | .. | Auto Sales | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 265¾ | 143⅞ | 7 | Baldwin Loco | 5900 | 253¾ | 252¼ | 253½ | +1¾ |
| 125¼ | 116 | 7 | Baldwin pf | 200 | 121¾ | 121⅜ | 121⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 125 | 106½ | e6 | Balt & Ohio | 20600 | 118⅞ | 116 | 118½ | +2½ |
| 83 | 73¼ | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 900 | 80½ | 79⅞ | 80¼ | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 106⅞ | .. | Bamberg pf | 500 | 110 | 109½ | 109½ | — ⅜ |
| 122 | 101½ | 3 | Bangor & A | 3700 | 71¾ | 67 | 70⅜ | +3 |
| 555 | 504 | 18 | Bangor & A pf | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +1 |
| 59⅞ | 40 | 7 | Bank of Com | 30 | 548 | 532 | 546 | +40 |
| 101¾ | 95¼ | 7 | Barnet Lea | 1700 | 47 | 44 | 44 | —7½ |
| 613 | 556 | 16 | Barnet Lea pf | 100 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | +1¾ |
| 35½ | 20⅜ | .. | Bank of Man | 10 | 558 | 558 | 558 | +2 |
| 32½ | 20½ | 2½ | Barnsdall A | 48400 | 25¼ | 22¾ | 23⅞ | +1 |
| 18¼ | 14 | .. | Barnsdall B | 300 | 25 | 22⅞ | 25 | +2 |
| 70¾ | 50¼ | 2 | Beacon Oil | 2500 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15¼ | +¾ |
| 119 | 114½ | 7 | Beechnut Pack | 9800 | 66 | 63⅞ | 66 | +2⅜ |
| 27¼ | 15½ | 2 | Beechnut pf | 10 | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | —1 |
| 68¾ | 49⅜ | 3 | Belding-Hem | 1000 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 66½ | 43¾ | 3 | Best Co | 1200 | 53 | 51⅜ | 51⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 117⅜ | 104¾ | 7 | Beth Steel | 31400 | 51⅞ | 49 | 51⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 42¾ | 34 | .. | Beth St 7% pf | 2800 | 116 | 114¼ | 114¼ | —1¾ |
| 113¼ | 109½ | 7 | Bloomingdale | 300 | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | |
| 92 | 44 | 7 | Bloomingdale pf | 20 | 112½ | 112 | 112½ | +1½ |
| 68¼ | 53¼ | 4 | Blumenthal pf | 270 | 88⅜ | 83 | 87¼ | +2¼ |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | .. | Bon-Ami A | 2000 | 65¼ | 63½ | 64½ | +1 |
| 57⅛ | 38 | .. | Booth Fish | 2000 | 65¼ | 63½ | 64½ | +1 |
| 30½ | 18 | .. | Booth Fish pf | 600 | 47⅝ | 45⅝ | 47⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 36⅜ | 19¼ | 3 | Bot Con Mills | 400 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39¾ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | .. | Briggs Mfg | 32100 | 21⅜ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ⅜ |
| 184⅞ | 143⅛ | 8 | Brit Em St 2pf | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 70⅝ | 53 | 4 | Bklyn Edison | 5800 | 177½ | 173⅛ | 177½ | +1½ |
| 88 | 78¾ | 6 | Bklyn Man | 2300 | 56⅜ | 55 | 56 | +1 |
| 154½ | 89⅝ | 5 | Bklyn Man pf | 600 | 80⅝ | 79 | 80½ | +2⅜ |
| 46⅞ | 30½ | 2 | Bklyn Un Gas | 7100 | 139 | 124 | 133 | +9⅝ |
| 15⅛ | 7½ | .. | Brown Shoe | 14900 | 47⅝ | 43 | 44 | —2¾ |
| 38⅞ | 25⅞ | 3 | Bruns Term | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 115 | 80 | 4 | *Bruns-Balke C | 1800 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | —1⅛ |
| 125⅜ | 85½ | 8 | Buff Roch & P | 50 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 28⅛ | 61¼ | .. | Buff Roc & P pf | 80 | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ | + ⅛ |
| 134¾ | 90 | c3 | *Burns Bros A | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| 65⅝ | 29⅜ | 8 | Burns Bros B | 900 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 120 | 104¼ | 7 | Burroughs | 3100 | 134¾ | 132½ | 132¾ | +5⅝ |
| 107¾ | 91¼ | 7 | Bush Term | 1300 | 65 | 63⅝ | 65 | +1¾ |
| 36⅜ | 3¾ | 7 | Bush Term B pf | 180 | 105½ | 103 | 105½ | — ½ |
| 11⅜ | 7⅜ | 2 | Bush Term deb | 2200 | 4½ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 61¾ | 42 | c2 | Butte & Sup | 6100 | 9¾ | 7⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 92½ | 66 | 2 | Butterick Co | 600 | 47½ | 45 | 47½ | +3 |
| 94 | 42 | .. | By-Prod Coke | 1200 | 70¾ | 69¾ | 70½ | + ⅝ |
| 111⅜ | 105¾ | .. | Byers A M | 11400 | 83⅞ | 81 | 83 | +3 |
| 47¾ | 30¾ | .. | Byers A M pf | 80 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +3 |
| 32⅞ | 20⅞ | 7 | Cal Pack | 7600 | 67⅞ | 64¼ | 67¼ | +4 |
| 25 | 11¼ | .. | Cal Pet | 38700 | 25 | 21¾ | 24 | +2½ |
| 95⅜ | 61½ | 6 | Calahan Zinc | 2900 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14¼ | .. | Calumet & Ariz | 38600 | 95¾ | 83 | 92¾ | +11¾ |
| 52½ | 38⅜ | 3 | Calumet & Hecla | 4100 | 167¾ | 161½ | 163½ | + ¾ |
| 202⅞ | 165 | 10 | C C & O | 400 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 59 | 3 | Can Dry | 14900 | 49¾ | 47⅞ | 49¼ | +1⅜ |
| 196 | 182¼ | .. | Can Pacific | 16000 | 194¾ | 186 | 193⅝ | +7¼ |
| 283¼ | 132 | .. | Can Southern | 20 | 63 | 63 | 63 | + ⅜ |
| 124½ | 111 | 7 | Can Pac lpf | 9100 | 194 | 184½ | 190 | +7⅜ |
| 106 | 98¼ | 5 | Case Th Mach | 12200 | 272 | 260 | 271¾ | +11¾ |
| 33 | 24 | 2 | Case Th M 7% | 300 | 118⅝ | 118⅛ | 118⅝ | —3⅜ |
| 24¼ | 8¾ | .. | CC & O cts sta | 20 | 106 | 104 | 104 | —2 |
| 540 | 495 | 16 | Cent Al Stdl | 1100 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| 16¾ | 10½ | 2 | Cent Leather | 900 | 24 | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅝ |
| 618 | 555 | 18 | Century Rib | 40 | 525 | 498 | 525 | +27 |
| 68 | 58 | e4 | Chase Nat Bk | 550 | 583 | 557 | 581 | +21 |
| 55¾ | 42 | 4 | Cerro de Pasco | 30800 | 63¾ | 59½ | 63¾ | +2 |
| 80 | 46 | 3¾ | Certain-Teed | 5100 | 51⅝ | 50½ | 51⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 14 | 5 | .. | Certo Corp | 800 | 67¾ | 67 | 67⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 13 | 2¼ | Chand-Cleve | 1900 | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 218½ | 151⅜ | e8 | Chand-Cleve pf | 1100 | 18 | 17¼ | 17½ | — ⅞ |
| 67⅝ | 64⅜ | 3 | Ches & Ohio | 32100 | 211¾ | 204¼ | 209¾ | +6⅜ |
| 105⅝ | 47¾ | .. | Chi & Alton | 32000 | 84 | 80½ | 84 | +3⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 7¾ | .. | Chi & Alton pf | 7500 | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 30½ | .. | Chi & E—Ill | 4700 | 114¼ | 101¼ | 111 | +6 |
| 84⅞ | 43 | .. | Chi & E Ill pf | 1200 | 43¼ | 40 | 43¼ | +3½ |
| 88⅛ | 83½ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf | 4100 | 76½ | 72 | 76½ | +4 |
| 44¾ | 22¼ | .. | Chi Gr West | 6500 | 13⅜ | 12 | 13¾ | +1¼ |
| 51¼ | 46¾ | .. | Chi Gr West pf | 13000 | 29¾ | 27½ | 29¼ | +2 |
| 19⅜ | 9 | 3½ | City Stores A | 200 | 51 | 51 | 51 | — ⅞ |
| 34⅜ | 18⅝ | .. | Chi M&StP | 4200 | 16⅜ | 15¼ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9 | .. | Chi M&StP pf | 2300 | 29⅝ | 28½ | 29⅜ | +1½ |
| 34⅝ | 18¾ | .. | Chi M&StP ctf | 3100 | 16 | 14⅜ | 16 | +1½ |
| 97½ | 78¾ | 4 | ChiM&St pf ctf | 2400 | 28¾ | 28 | 28¾ | +1¼ |
| 150 | 124½ | 7 | Chi & NW | 13400 | 92 | 87¾ | 91 | +3 |
| 137¼ | 120¼ | 6 | Chi & NW pf | 600 | 145 | 144 | 145 | +1 |
| 54⅜ | 41¾ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 400 | 128 | 127 | 127 | +3 |
| 116 | 68½ | 5 | Chi Stores B | 3400 | 54½ | 52 | 54 | +1½ |
| 103⅞ | 100 | 6 | Chi RI&P | 17400 | 105½ | 101¾ | 105¼ | +3½ |
| 111¾ | 102¾ | 7 | Chi RI&P 6% | 1300 | 103 | 101⅞ | 102 | — ⅝ |
| 47 | 38 | 4 | Chi RI&P 7% | 900 | 109¾ | 108¾ | 109 | — ⅜ |
| 65⅝ | 48⅝ | c2.40 | Chi Yellow Cab | 280 | 46 | 44⅜ | 44⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 39½ | 33¼ | 2½ | Childs Co | 8700 | 56½ | 54 | 54½ | —1 |
| 73½ | 34⅞ | 1.20 | Chile Copper | 12500 | 35⅞ | 33⅝ | 35¾ | +2 |
| 62⅝ | 38¼ | 3 | Christie Bro | 10900 | 73¼ | 65 | 71 | +6 |
| 114⅝ | 105⅜ | 8 | Chrysler | 94100 | 56 | 51¼ | 56 | +4½ |
| 108 | 100 | 5 | Chrysler pf | 1400 | 113¾ | 112½ | 113 | ... |
| 84½ | 51 | 5 | CCC&StL pf | 1400 | 113¾ | 112½ | 113 | ... |
| 125 | 111¼ | 7 | Cluett Pbdy | 20 | 103¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | —1 |
| 129 | 96½ | 5 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 9600 | 83¾ | 79 | 79¾ | + ⅛ |
| 101 | 86 | 4 | Coca Cola | 80 | 125 | 124½ | 125 | + ⅜ |
| 105⅝ | 102¼ | 7 | Collins & Aik | 11800 | 122¼ | 118½ | 122¾ | +3¼ |
| 96⅝ | 92⅝ | 4 | Collins & Aik pf | 10400 | 95¾ | 93 | 93½ | —2⅛ |
| 137⅝ | 84 | .. | Colo Fuel | 2000 | 105¾ | 104⅝ | 105¾ | + ⅛ |
| 100⅝ | 66⅞ | 4 | Colo South | 64300 | 73⅞ | 68¾ | 72½ | +4½ |
| 98⅜ | 82⅞ | 5 | Col Carbon | 300 | 116 | 114 | 114 | —3 |
| 108 | 99½ | 5 | Col Gas&El | 16500 | 100½ | 94¼ | 100 | +5⅝ |
| 78¾ | 48⅝ | 2½ | Col Gas&El pf | 4500 | 89⅞ | 87⅜ | 89¾ | +2¼ |
| 20⅜ | 14 | .. | Comm Pow | 1500 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ | —¼ |
| 86 | 69 | .. | Com Credit | 14100 | 68¾ | 66 | 68 | +2 |
| 23 | 17 | 1¾ | Com Credit 1 pf | 2200 | 23 | 22 | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 41¾ | 3.60 | Com Credit pf | 70 | 82¾ | 82 | 82¾ | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 86⅞ | 6½ | Com Inv Trust | 90 | 23 | 22¼ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 98¼ | 91 | 7 | Cm Inv T6½ %pf | 700 | 49 | 48 | 49 | +1 |
| 203 | 159¼ | 8 | Com Inv 7% | 200 | 89 | 89 | 89 | +1 |
| 43½ | 39 | 2 | Com Solvents | 26 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ | +1¼ |
| 26⅝ | 17½ | .. | Conde Nast | 7000 | 170¾ | 162 | 161¾ | +6¾ |
| 21⅝ | 2 | .. | Congoleum | 1300 | 44½ | 42¼ | 44¼ | +2⅜ |
| 151½ | 94 | 5 | Con Disturb | 12600 | 23⅝ | 22¾ | 22⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 77 | 65 | .. | Con Gas | 1000 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 100½ | 94 | 6 | Con Ry Cuba pf | 28100 | 114¾ | 110¾ | 114¾ | +4 |
| 74⅞ | 33½ | 4 | Con Gas pf | 2000 | 69¼ | 68½ | 69 | — ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 4 | .. | Cont Bak A | 4500 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99¾ | +1 |
| 87¼ | 72 | 8 | Cont Bak B | 17700 | 55 | 53¼ | 53½ | + ⅛ |
| 77½ | 58⅜ | .. | Cont Bak pf | 18700 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 126 | 120 | 6 | *Cont Can | 4700 | 94½ | 92¾ | 93⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 230 | 135 | 7 | Cont Can pf | 10400 | 78¼ | 74 | 76 | +1¾ |
| | | 6 | Cont Ins | 70 | 125 | 124 | 125 | +1 |
| | | | | 3100 | 226½ | 222½ | 226¼ | +1⅝ |

| Yr. 1927 High | Yr. 1927 Low | Div. $ | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .80 | 7⅞ | .. | Cont Motors | 23200 | 9⅝ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | |
| 602 | 593 | 20 | Cont Textile | 6000 | 4½ | 2¾ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 46¾ | e2 | Corn Ex Bk | 20 | 600 | 600 | 600 | |
| 137½ | 128 | 7 | Corn Prod | 31000 | 60⅝ | 58½ | 60 | + ⅛ |
| 109⅞ | 56 | 5 | Corn Prod pf | 100 | 135 | 135 | 135 | + ⅛ |
| 96⅝ | 76⅛ | 6 | Coty Inc | 2600 | 107 | 104¼ | 106 | +2½ |
| 115 | 103 | 7 | Crucible | 10100 | 82 | 78½ | 81½ | +2½ |
| 34¼ | 18½ | 3 | Crucible pf | 100 | 111 | 111 | 111 | — ¼ |
| 104⅝ | 47⅝ | .. | Cuba Cane | 2700 | 21 | 20¼ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 50⅝ | 28⅝ | .. | Cuba Cane pf | 3100 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 85 | 79¼ | 6 | Cuba R R pf | 9300 | 30 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 28½ | 18⅞ | 1 | Cuban-Am Sug | 50 | 82 | 82 | 82 | — ½ |
| 107 | 97½ | 7 | Cuban-Am pf | 6500 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | — ½ |
| 18 | 11⅝ | .. | Cuban Dom | 1600 | 100 | 97½ | 99 | —1½ |
| 120 | 106¼ | c4 | Cush Sons pf | 1700 | 12¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —1 |
| 58⅜ | 43¼ | 4 | Cudahy Pack | 120 | 120 | 118 | 120 | +2 |
| 152 | 103 | c4 | Cushman Sons | 7200 | 55½ | 52½ | 54 | +1½ |
| 55½ | 30 | 4 | Cuyamel | 700 | 148¾ | 145 | 146 | — ½ |
| 50 | 46½ | .. | Curtis A & M | 2200 | 51½ | 50 | 51 | — ½ |
| 40¼ | 26¾ | .. | Davison Chem | 2000 | 48¾ | 46½ | 46½ | —1 |
| 113 | 112 | 7 | Curtis Aero pf | 9600 | 35½ | 30⅝ | 32⅜ | +2¼ |
| 120 | 106¼ | 7 | Deere pf | 300 | 113 | 113 | 113 | +1 |
| 230 | 171⅜ | 9 | Del & Hudson | 540 | 124 | 122¼ | 122¼ | +1¼ |
| 152 | 130⅛ | e6 | Del Lack & W | 9500 | 186 | 178¼ | 184¼ | +5½ |
| 67⅜ | 41½ | .. | Den RG&W pf | 4500 | 132 | 130¼ | 132 | +1 |
| 160⅜ | 133½ | .. | Detroit Edison | 400 | 53 | 51⅝ | 53 | +1¼ |
| 42⅜ | 36½ | 2.40 | Devoe & Ray A | 800 | 158 | 157 | 157½ | ... |
| 27½ | 13½ | .. | Dodge Bros A | 2400 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 38¾ | +1 |
| 85 | 56⅞ | 7 | Dodge Bros pf | 24200 | 14⅜ | 13⅝ | 14⅜ | ... |
| 147⅜ | 115 | 8 | Diamond M | 15500 | 61⅝ | 59⅝ | 61 | ... |
| 11⅞ | 7 | 1 | Dome Mines | 250 | 136¾ | 133 | 133 | —3 |
| 343⅞ | 168 | 8 | Dupont | 10500 | 11½ | 10¼ | 11⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 116 | 105⅛ | 6 | Dupont deb | 33200 | 310 | 300⅜ | 309 | +9¼ |
| 117 | 114⅜ | 1 | Duquesne 1 pf | 100 | 117 | 117 | 117 | + ¼ |
| 29½ | 25 | 1 | Dul Sup Trac | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +1 |
| 175¼ | 126¼ | e5 | Eastman | 4300 | 167 | 158 | 166¾ | +9½ |
| 131½ | 119¼ | 6 | Eastman pf | 50 | 131½ | 125¼ | 125¼ | —4¾ |
| 29¾ | 21¾ | 2 | Eaton Axle | 1100 | 25¾ | 24¾

# NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales (in hundreds) | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Aluminum Co Am. | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| †150 Am Arch ..... | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 1 Am Bakeries .... | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| 3 Am Br B F vtc.... | 7⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 105 Am Cont Oilfields | .94 | .88 | .93 |
| †150 Am Cyan pf .... | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 20 Am Explor ..... | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 2 Am Gar & El .... | 111⅛ | 110 | 110 |
| 5 Am Haw SS ..... | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| †50 Am. Laundry Mch. | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 1 Am Marcaibo .... | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 Am Rayon ..... | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 37 Am Roll Mills .... | 84½ | 82 | 84½ |
| 5 Am Superpr A .... | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 Am Superpr B .... | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| 1 Am Thread pf .... | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 1 Anglo Am O n v. | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 20 Ariz Globe ..... | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| 27 Ark Nat Gas .... | 9¼ | 9 | 9 |
| 6 Asso Gas & El.... | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1 Auburn Auto ..... | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 Pancitaly ..... | 115⅝ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 3 Barnsdall deb rts. | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 2 Beaver Bd pf ctf. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 10 Beaver Cons ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| †250 Bikstone V G & E. | 141 | 136½ | 141 |
| 5 Bklyn Shoe ..... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 38 Bohn Al & Br .... | 25⅝ | 24⅛ | 25⅝ |
| 1 Borden Co ..... | 137⅝ | 137⅝ | 137⅝ |
| 1 Bklyn City RR .... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| †50 Buckeye Pipe L... | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 2 Buff N & E Pow.. | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅜ |
| 1 Pullard M & Tool.. | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 Bupmk H & Sul.... | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 1 Can Marc Wireless | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 2 Carib Syn new.... | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 3 Celanese 1st pf.... | 156⅜ | 156 | 156⅜ |
| 10 Celanese C Am n. | 95½ | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Celluloid Co new. | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 2 Celluloid pr new.. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Celluloid 1st pf n. | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 1 Centrifugal Pipe.. | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 1 Ch M&StP pr nw. | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 16 Cities Ser new.... | 60⅞ | 60⅝ | 60⅞ |
| 3 Cities Ser pf .... | 94 | 93⅞ | 94 |
| 1 Cities S P 6% pf. | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 2 Club Alum Uten. | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ |
| 1 Cohn Hall & M... | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 11 Colombian Synd .. | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| †25 Columb El & P .. | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Comwith Pow pf. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 3 Cons Cop Min.... | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 2 Cons G&El Balt.. | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 2 Cons Laund Corp. | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 34 Continental Oil vtc | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 1 Courtauld ..... | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 81 Creole Syndic .. | 12 | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 2 Cresson Gold .... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 Crown Central .... | .98 | .98 | .98 |
| 1 Darby Pet ..... | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| †225 Deere & Co ..... | 210 | 208 | 210 |
| 4 De Forest vtc .. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| †10 Dom Bridge .... | 283½ | 238½ | 238½ |
| 7 Durant Mot .... | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 2 DurhamDRazpf .. | 51¾ | 51 | 51½ |
| 1 East Sts Pow B | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3 ElecBond&Share.. | 73¼ | 73 | 73 |
| †50 ElBond&Sharepf | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 8 Electric Invest .. | 41 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 7 EmpGas&F8%pf | 107⅞ | 107K | 107⅞ |
| 2 EmpGas&F7%pf | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| 4 Empire Power.... | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 4 Eng Gold Mines | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 1 Estey Wel A .... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| †50 Fansteel Prod .. | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 Federal Wat A .. | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ |
| †40 Ford Mot. Can... | 575 | 571 | 575 |
| 1 Forhan ..... | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 38 Fox Theater A.. | 19⅞ | 18½ | 19⅞ |
| 1 Franklin Mfg Co | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 2 Freshman Chas .. | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 2 Fulton Sylphon .. | 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ |
| 1 Gamewell ..... | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 7 Garod Radio ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 Gen Bak A ..... | 75¾ | 75⅜ | 75⅝ |
| 15 Gen Bak B .... | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 3 Gen Ice Cream .. | 54⅞ | 54⅜ | 54⅞ |
| 1 Gen Pub Ser .... | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| 66 Gibson Oil..... | 2⅜ | 2 | 2 |
| 3 Glen Alden Coal .. | 184⅞ | 184 | 184⅞ |
| 1 Gobel Adolf..... | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 26 Gold Seal Elec Co.. | 24⅛ | 23 | 24⅛ |
| 98 Golden Center Min | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 40 Golden State sMin | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 Grand Stores..... | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| †10 GtAtl&Pac lpf.... | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 10 Gulf Oil Corp Pa.. | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| 4 Hecla Min..... | 16½ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 2 Hershey Choc new. | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 8 Hershey Choc pf.. | 68⅛ | 67⅝ | 68⅛ |
| 1 Holland Furnace.. | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 1 Hood Rubber..... | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 30 Humble Oil & Ref. | 64⅝ | 64 | 64⅛ |
| 1 Huyler St Del..... | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| †350 Illinois Pipe Line | 176⅜ | 175½ | 176½ |
| 10 Imp Oil Canada... | 62 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| 150 †Indiana Pipe Line. | 83½ | 83 | 83 |
| 3 Indust Rayon A.... | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 4 Interconn Petrol... | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 77 InternatPetroleum | 33⅞ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| 1 Inter Utilities A... | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 Inter Utilities B.. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| †50 Inter Utilities pf... | 95¼ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 26 Johns Manville n. | 113 | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 8 Kemsley Milbourn | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 1 Kinnear Stores.... | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 Kruskal&Kruskal. | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 293 Lehigh Pow Sec n. | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 3 LehighValCoal ctf | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38½ |
| 20 Lemmer Co..... | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 5 Leonard Oil..... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Lion Oil..... | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ |
| 4 Lone Star Gas.... | 54½ | 54 | 54½ |
| 127 Magdalena Syndic. | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 1 Mead John & Co n | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 2 Mesabi Iron ..... | 2¼ | 2⅛ | ⅜ |
| 2 Metro Ch Stores .. | 56⅝ | 56⅛ | 56⅝ |
| 2 Mexico Oilfields .. | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 Mid West Util.... | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 1 Mid West Util pf. | 118 | 118 | 1118 |
| †50 M West Util 6%pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| †175 Miller Rub pf.... | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 4 Mnt-& Glf Oil .... | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 7 Mnt Prod ..... | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Nat Candy ..... | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 2 No Butte Mining. | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 1 Nor Ohio Pow.... | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| †50 North Pipe Line.. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Nor States P A.... | 127¾ | 127½ | 127¾ |
| †50 Nor States P pf.... | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 12 Northeast Pow.... | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| 3 Ohio Cop..... | .98 | .95 | .95 |
| 6 Ohio Oil..... | 63⅞ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 1 Pac Gas&El 1pf.... | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 2 Pacific Sil Boiler.. | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 Palmolive Peet Co | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Penn Mex Fuel.... | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| †30 Penn O Ed pr pf.. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Penn O Securi.... | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| †25 Penn Pow & Lt pf | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Penn Wat & Pow. | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Pickwick Corp.... | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 27 Pick B Co pf.... | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ |
| 2 Pitts Lk Er Ry... | 184 | 183½ | 184 |
| 1 Pow Su pf..... | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 22 Prairie O & G.... | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ |
| 6 Pratt & Lambert. | 58⅛ | 57 | 57 |
| 3 Pyrene Mfg..... | 8 | ⅝ 8 | ⅝ 8⅛ |
| 1 R I Pow Sec pf... | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 37 Reiter Foster .... | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ |
| 12 Reo Motor ..... | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | 25 |
| †30 Safeway Stores... | 299 | 298 | 299 |
| 7 St Regis Paper.... | 57⅝ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| 7 Salt-Creek Prod... | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 20 *San Toy Mining. | .04 | .04 | .04 |
| 2 Selberling Rubber. | 31⅜ | 31⅛ | 31⅜ |
| 1 Selfridge Prv Stor | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1 Servel Inc vtc.... | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 9 Shattuck Denn.... | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 Silica Gel Corp vtc | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 15 Southeast Pow & L | 39¼ | 38½ | 39¼ |
| 3 do war ..... | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 2 do pt pf..... | 83¼ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 5 So Penn Oil..... | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| †20 Sowest P & L pf. | 114 | 113¼ | 114 |
| 23 Stand Oil Ind.... | 74¾ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| 1 Stand Oil Kans... | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Std O Ky..... | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| †25 Stand Sanitary .. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 StutzoMtrCarAm .. | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| 1 Swan&Finch ..... | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 3 Swift Int ..... | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 12 Teck Hugh Gold . | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 2 Tidal Osage .... | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| †660 Tub Art Silk B cf | 350 | 335½ | 345 |
| 2 Tung Sol Lamp .. | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 Tung Sol Lamp A | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 2 Un Nat Gas Can | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 10 Un Bis uit A .... | 61½ | 60½ | 61 |
| 1 United Biscuit B | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 Un Elec Coal ctf | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29⅞ |
| 1 Uni Eng & Fdy | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 1 Unit Gas Imp .. | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 18 Un Lt & Pow A | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| †75 U S Finishing .. | 91 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 1 U S Freight rts | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 6 U S Gypsum ..... | 107 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 United Verde Ex | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 1 Universal Pic N. | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 Utha Met&Tun .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 Vacuum Oil ..... | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ |
| †50 Wash Ry El ...460 | | 525 | 460 |
| 3 Watson(JW) ..Co | 23¾ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 10 Wenden Cop Min | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1 Wes O&Sn ctf .... | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 2 West Da Ur A.. | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 1 Wilcox Oil & Gas | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 3 Yukon Gold ..... | .74 | .74 | .74 |

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in 1000)

| Sales | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Abbots Dair 6s '42. | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100 |
| 10 Alabama Pw 5s'56. | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 16 Aluminum Cos '52. | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 |
| 5 AmG&E 6sB2014.. | 108⅜ | 108⅛ | 108⅜ |
| 5 Am Nat Gas 6½s 99 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 7 Am Pow⅝L 6s2016. | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 Anaco Cop 6sA29. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 7 Appalac Pow5s56. | 98⅛ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 10 Ark P&L 5s '56... | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 As Sim 8¼s'23... | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 5 Bell Tel Can&A55. | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Bell Tel Can 5s B. | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 65 B&M A C 5s '67... | 98¼ | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| 3 Brun Tur 7½s ctfs | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 Can Nat R E 7s35. | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 3 Can N Ry E34½s57 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 41 CM&STP 5s'75 ... | 94 | 94 | 94⅜ |
| 310 CM&StP 5s 2000.. | 61¼ | 60¼ | 61¼ |
| 5 Chi Pneu Tool 5½ | 93¾ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 13 CitiesSer 6s'66 ... | 89½ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| 5 Cities Ser 6s '66 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 Cities SerGs5½'42 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 ColomG&E 5s '52 | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 |
| 1 Comw Ed 4½sD'57 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 ConGasBalt5½s'52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 1 ConsPub 3¾s '36 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 10 CubaITel7½s'41 | 112⅝ | 112⅛ | 112⅝ |
| 10 CubanCompSs'29 . | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. e Ex-rights.

## DIVIDENDS

Illinois Pipe Line declared the regular semiannual dividend of $4, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Pressed Steel Car declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Northern Pipe Line Company declared an extra dividend of $2 and the regular semiannual dividend of $3, both payable Jan. 1, 1928, to stock of record Dec. 9. Six months ago only the regular semiannual $3 was ordered, while during 1926 two extras of $1 each and regular semiannual payments were declared. Dividends just ordered bring 1927 declarations to $8 a share, the same as in 1926.

International Petroleum Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of 25c on the common, payable Nov. 15. This makes 75c declared so far this year, the same as paid in 1926.

Casein Company of America (Delaware) declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 7.

Standard Oil Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Beacon Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

American Power & Light declared the regular semiannual dividend of one-fiftieth of a share in stock and regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in cash on the common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pratt & Lambert Co. declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, both payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Firestone Tire & Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Timken Detroit Axle declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Reid Ice Cream Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 12.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer Atherton & Co., Boston: As we have pointed out before, the strength of fundamental industrial conditions would seem to preclude the development of an extended stock market decline. It is, of course, difficult to judge how far technical reactions will go, but we would adhere to the policy of purchasing sound securities during periods of weakness.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: There has been a change for the better in speculative sentiment during the current week. Considerable irregularity and little progress in either direction by the market as a whole may be the rule for some time, but, all things considered, it would seem very unlikely that there will be further liquidation of a serious character.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is a question whether the long period of easy money has not somewhat distorted ideas of value. Without more definite evidence than is yet in sight of rising earnings, it is difficult to believe that even extremely easy money can force a great advance from this level.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Funds for investment are in large supply, and from one point of view the satisfactory thing about the decline in the stock market is that prices of high-grade stocks are being brought down to a level where they will in time once more become attractive to the conservative investor. Possibly in some instances they have already arrived there.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: We think the best oil stocks are among the best speculations in the market, and advise switching some from the high-priced industrials to these oils.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: The market appears to be in shape again to resume not a horizontal or uniform advance but a continuation of the process described as selective adjustment.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It is likely that a market somewhat similar to yesterday's will be witnessed in today's short session, with the basis being provided for additional advance next week.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: We look for temporarily better prices, but think a trading position preferable to loading up with stocks.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 5—Money was 2½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅛ per cent; three months' bills 4⅛@4⅜ per cent.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.*

### REAL ESTATE

RENTALS

Furnished Unfurnished

*We solicit your inquiries.*

The WILLIAM WILSON Co.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

40 No. Garfield Avenue TErrace 8111

FOR SALE—160-acre unencumbered, unimproved tillable land within 30 minutes automobile ride from the famous Carlsbad Cavern, near Carlsbad, New Mexico; water development possible; oil royalty reserved; terms, $500 cash, balance easy payments. Address J. Y. ROBERTSON, Agent, F. O. Box 92, El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE, Colorado—1 acre on trout stream, edge Rocky Mountain National Park, commanding site, superb views; $450. Box M-131, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, Fla.—In a 10-unit apartment house located on lake 2 blocks from ocean and Hollywood Beach Hotel, to offered modern, convenient 4-room units; frigidaire, continuous hot water; garage; delightful views; adjacent to recreational activities; rates and details on application. FOUNTAIN COURT APTS.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, Luke Apartments—Small and large, $490 to $750; for season or month; near center of city. 268 S. W. 1st Street.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

SAN FRANCISCO, Paramount Apts., 571 Geary St., Near Taylor—2 and 3-room furnished and unfurnished, weekly or monthly, with garage, maid service if desired.

### CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
*CORSET MAKER*

29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York
417 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

### SERVICE BUREAU

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.)
Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE TRAVELING POSITION—National organization has permanent opening for woman between 23-40 with at least high school education free to travel; opportunity to earn $2500 to $5000 a year; prefer teacher, college woman or one with previous executive experience; south in winter; definite income to start; opportunity for advancement. WEEDON COMPANY, Desk 5, 2036 E. 80th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

### AGENTS WANTED

*AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE*

Read our Lady Elvere Chain advertisement on the Household Page of today's Monitor. Your friends will thank you for bringing the chain to their attention. Our representatives sell large quantities for Holiday gifts. No experience is necessary. Our workers comprise persons who have never sold before, as well as experienced salespeople. Write for agents' terms and special Holiday bonus offer NOW. TERRIDE SPECIALTY CO., Suite 1608-65, 104 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Reliable agents and district managers wanted on commission basis in every town to sell the famous LASTWELL line of fine Broadcloth Shirts and Pajamas. Spare or full time. Agents are making from $4 to $10 a day. MERCHANDISE SERVICE CO., 1007 Park Square Building, Boston.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c. sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN—Technically educated, knowledge of all modern shop and office details, capable of handling sales or sales engineering propositions; open for employment, any location; 15 yrs.' personal acquaintance with automotive and metal trades in Detroit and Michigan district; A-1 references. Box V-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Bldg., Detroit.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY wishes position as companion to one going south or California for the winter; also, willing to travel; adaptable, companionable, good traveler. Address P. O. Box 548, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PASADENA, CALIF.—5 buffalo robes, 1 buffalo overcoat, 1 Hudson Bay wolf robe of 6 skins, all beautifully tanned and lined, in perfect condition; excellent specimens. C. E. HILL, 699 Oak St.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)*

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Most attractively furnished and located practitioner's office three mornings; reasonable. Caledonia 5069.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office part time, well furnished, light, central; reasonable rent. Phone 2-5, Vanderbilt 6960.

### ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Refined couple desire clean, bright, well furnished large room, or 2 small ones; private bath, twin beds or comfortable couches; Christian Scientists preferred; West Side, near Columbia University if possible. Box X-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady wishes room, midtown. Box H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME for rest and care, 37 Winthrop St., Roxbury. MISSES LOUD and THOMAS. Tel. Roxbury 4095-J.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter Street, Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 31-4.

### PAYING GUESTS

UNKEWAY HALL
BABYLON, L. I., N. Y.

Quiet, homelike surroundings, easy commutation to Greater New York; winter rates. Tel. Babylon 111.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)*

### REAL ESTATE

*Beautiful Winchester, Mass.*

107 feet on Highland Ave., located amongst $20,000 homes; most modern, artistic colonial, 26-foot living room, tapestry brick fireplace, French doors to large sun parlor, spacious dining room, figured gumwood finish, tiled bath, extra flush, porcelain sink, combination range, beautiful selected oak floors, 4 large chambers, stairway to 3rd floor, heated garage; one of the unusual conditions force sale; also 2 other excellent properties within 3 minutes of Wedgemere station. MR. PRITCHARD, Mystic 0762-W.

Just Found It—$2700

Most wonderful buy, borders river, has high elevation and only 3 minutes to depot; 9 a. land, 7-room house, perfect repair, hard floors, steam heat, fireplace, piazza, sun parlor; stable, hennery, garage. 99. Also 6-room furnished house, fine repair; on beautiful river; excellent scenery at give-away price, $1200; see photo.

CHAS. G. CLAPP CO.
294 Washington Street, Boston

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

$2000 CASH above present outstanding mortgages (held by two banks), will buy this beautiful single house of eight rooms, with garage, in the best section of Newton Centre. Owner leaving city cause of sacrifice sale. Apply OWNER, 511 Ward St., or telephone Centre Newton 2639.

FOR SALE—330 acres; one of the good dairy farms in northern New Jersey; rolling hills, permanent stream flows through middle; suitable for summer colony; state road; two staunch houses, electricity, large new barns, silo, tool houses, sheds for poultry, pigs; moneymaker; owner independent will retire; asking $20,000; easy terms; buildings alone worth more. Address SCHROEDER, 76 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey.

FURNISHED HOUSE
BROOKLINE, MASS.—TO LET

In one of best sections, exceedingly well and fully furnished house to rent for the winter or longer to desirable small family. Tel. ASP inwall 1424 or 3772.

BERLFEIN REALTY CO.
LEASING LOANS
SELLING INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
Lackawanna 0786
421 7th Avenue, New York City

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

FOR SALE—We have a wonderful NEW 2½-story 10-room English style brick house for sale, below cost; exclusive section, 2 baths, hot-water heat, with oil burner; 2-car garage, 12,000 ft. land; cost $26,000; 1st mortgage 8. B. $15,000; for quick sale $21,000, cash $1500. Call Somerset 3579.

HOME SPECIALISTS

Sincere service to buyer and seller. We also have good exchange values.

J. E. FITZGERALD REALTY CO.
Est. 12 years
1853 W. 48th St., Los Angeles VE. 5559

REST HOME

Four-story building, for sale, steam heated, electricity, gas, completely equipped, with 2½ acres splendid land; suitable for rest home; accommodates 30 people; immediate possession. Box N-270, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

A good dairy farm of 220 acres with hay, straw ensilage, oats and potatoes and all stock and farming tools, for only $12,000 if taken at once.

GRACE F. MARTIN, Forestville, N. Y.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—6-room house, individual type, spacious attic, sun porch and breakfast nook, steam heat (30 x 140); strictly residential street; one-car garage. T. R. SADLER, Room 1501, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity Consult

LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685

SPRING HILL

FOR SALE—Fine 2-family, 6-8 rooms, steam heat; corner location, all modern, best section of Somerville, Mass.; price low, cash $3000. Somerset 3579.

ISLE OF PINES, WEST INDIES

FOR SALE—Small plantation, suitable for raising citrus fruit and vegetables. Box R-292, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### BUSINESS PROPERTY

NEWARK, N. J., 264 South Orange Avenue—For sale, business property, store and two five-room apartments, all improvements; building under lease; income $2160 yearly; asking price $20,000, cash $5000. MRS. MAY CRAWBUCK, 120 Central Ave., Madison, N. J.

### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE
Furnished, Unfurnished, Co-operatives
Why worry? My expert advice is at your service.
MRS. WILBUR LYON
500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0856

Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished

ATTRACTIVE 1 and 2-room diner apartments, every convenience; finest location in Fenway; reasonable rentals. 1171 Boylston St., Boston. Back Bay 5537.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—One, two and three-room, modern, furnished apartments, in select residence section; 5 minutes' walk to city; prices reasonable. MRS. ANNA M. CHRISTIAN, 43 Ravenscroft Drive. Phone 5624-J.

BOSTON, Back Bay—6-room apartment, all improvements, continuous hot water, steam heat, janitor service. Apply 159 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, MASS. — Beautiful apartment, walking distance of town. Call Regent 4060 for information between 6 and 7 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS—Seven-room, lovely apartment, two minutes from Beacon car. Call Regent 4060 for information.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Arnold Circle—Top floor, 3-apartment brick house, 4 rooms, heated, just renovated, all conveniences; $15 per week. Apply 897 Mass. Ave. Tel. University 0315.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 3-room apartment and bath, near Central Square; pleasant location; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. University 0565-R.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—Apartment 2 rooms, screened sun room and bath, 1st floor, private entrance; centrally located. 133 Fairview Avenue. Telephone 872-J.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—7-room apartment, very attractive; hot water heat; 1 minute to Shawmut Station; rent reasonable. 3 Remington St. Talbot 9051.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, Rancocas Apts., 520 S. W. 1st Street—Central location and open surroundings; delightful apartments and hotel rooms suitable for one or two persons; harmoniously and beautifully kept.

NEW YORK CITY, 155 East 73rd St.—Exceptionally desirable unfurnished apartment, 4 outside rooms; reasonable sublet. MRS. BURT, Butterfield 4492.

TAMPA, FLORIDA—Comfortable and attractive six-room home for rent for season; completely furnished; two bedrooms, tile bath, all conveniences; convenient to bus and stores. B. L. HAMNER RENTAL SERVICE, 112 East Lafayette Street, Tampa.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive apartment, sunny, beautiful outlook, 5 minutes Christian Science church; 2 rooms, kitchen and bath-room; vacant Nov. 20; $70. Copley 1629-M.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—Eight-room Ridgewood Ave. house, 3 sleeping rooms, bath, 2 screened porches, all nicely furnished; good garage; fine location; by year or season. Address PROSPECT INN, 209 S. Ridgewood Ave.

FOR RENT—Charming small house, simply furnished; fireplace, hot and cold water, pleasant grounds; near two schools; enclosed yard in rear; yearly rental $480; season Nov. 1st to May 1st, $480. Write DEWING WOODWARD, 3652 SW. 23rd St., Coral Gables, Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—House of 12 rooms, walking distance; rent for season or year; also two residences, new, 7 rooms, garage, modern. 27 S. E. 7th Street.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

NEW, furnished apartments; exclusive North Shore district, convenient to car and bus lines, 5 rooms, bath, sun porch and garage, hot water, gas and electricity, wood fireplaces; reasonable rates for season. G-68, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 77 Westland Avenue, Suite 2—Half room (twin bed), with two meals for man; $10.50 week. Kenmore 5116.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 2 Marlborough St.—Delightful rooms and suites for personal use or offices; two blocks from Ritz-Carlton Hotel; overlooking Public Garden; a la carte grill connected. Back Bay 4224.

BOSTON—Two business women would rent 2 front rooms, light and airy, with privileges. Evenings after 7:30. 50 Peterboro St., S. 33.

BOSTON, 79 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Room to let, home privileges with MRS. N. GARDNER. Tel. Copley 5552-W.

BOSTON—One room facing park, suitable for one or two people. 11 Norway St., Suite 3. Phone Back Bay 1835.

BOSTON, 455 Beacon St.—Double rooms with bath; steam heat, reception room; business people; near Mass. Ave.

BOST

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

**ELSA FARRELL**
*Sportwear*
*Hats*
*Lingerie*
Williams Hotel Bldg.
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435

**HARTLEGE GROCERY & DELICATESSEN**
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FRESH WESTERN MEATS
MILWAUKEE SAUSAGES
913 Main St., Peninsula Telephone 45

**THE TOT'S TOGGERY**
*Infants and Junior Sizes*
Boys to 14 years Girls to 14 years
216 SOUTH BEACH STREET

**TABLE DELICACIES**
We are specialists in Table Luxuries, Imported Delicacies and Fancy Goods for particular patrons at lowest prices consistent with quality.
AZEN'S DELICATESSEN, Inc.
116 VOLUSIA AVE. Tel. 1508

**Rose Grey Beauty Parlor**
*Our Motto—Service and Courtesy*
Will call at your Home or bring you to our Parlors. Make our Reception room your meeting place.
*Over the Rexall Drug Store*
*South Beach Street*
GIFT SHOP Telephone 844-W

**BEACON COFFEE SHOPS Inc.**
*Quality Food and Service*
Full Chicken Dinners Every Sunday
Specials Every Day—Noon and Evening
906 Main St., Pen., Daytona Beach
Telephone 9134
118 North Blvd., Deland Telephone 9165

**ABBOTTMAID**
De Luxe Ice Cream
139 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
We will deliver all orders.
Telephone 61

**CURTIS DRY GOODS COMPANY**
206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
*Piece Goods—Hosiery*
*Lingerie—McCall Patterns*

**LUTHER'S CORNER**
*Everything for the Automobile*
Where Magnolia Meets Palmetto
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

**H. & M. Service Station**
That Good Gulf Gas
*TIRES AND TUBES*
Cor. Main & Palmetto Sts.—Peninsula

### FORT MYERS

**LEE SHUFIXRY**
*Fine Shoe Repairing*
*We do only best kind of work and use best of materials.*
13 Patio De Leon, Fort Myers, Fla.

**HEITMAN COMMUNITY CLUB HOUSE**
*Available for social activities at small cost.*
Mrs. JANE A. WARREN, *Hostess*
Box 2406, Fort Myers, Fla.

### HOLLYWOOD

**FLOYD L. WRAY**
*Licensed Real Estate Broker*
Broward County Farm Lands
Write for descriptive booklet
FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES
*EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS*
1912 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, Florida

**THE FOUNTAIN**
2011 BOULEVARD, HOLLYWOOD
Hollingsworth & Whitman Candies
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
*Service given with a smile.*

**VERNELLA**
Luncheonette
Our carefully selected food and attentive service are cordially brought to your attention.
1910 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

**T. L. NORFLEET**
*Plumbing*
*QUALITY* *SERVICE*
Contracting and Repairing
Phone 122 2004 TYLER ST.

**LOUIS WALZ**
*Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables*
COR. HARRISON & 20TH AVE.

### JACKSONVILLE

**LOGAN'S**
*SMART HATS and GOWNS*
323 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.

**BERRIER'S**
*"It's Quality"*
ICE CREAM
1300 Hogan Street Phone 1011

**PEARL SAVELL**
*Teacher of*
*Designing and Dressmaking*
Learn to make beautiful clothes with correct style and line.
1320 MAIN ST. Phone 5-0805

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

**KICKERNICK**

A whole family of patented underdress Bloomers, Combrazeres, Beauty, Comfort Service at moderate prices.

**FURCHGOTT'S**
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

INVESTMENTS LEASES
*Residential and Downtown Properties*
*Small Farms*
**Ernest L. Hill Realty Co.**
*REALTORS*
235 West Forsyth Street
*Established 1910*

**WHIDDON'S**
*"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"*
*"There Is One Near You"*
43 Stores in Jacksonville
*Best Prices—Service—Coupons*

**V. E. Jacobs Co.**
33 W FORSYTH
*JEWELERS FOR 30 YEARS*

*Ask to see "Cup Form" Brassieres*
Corset Dept., Second Floor
**Cohen Brothers**

**American Dry Cleaning Co.**
Office 805 Main Phone 5-3095 Plant 2011 Main 3-1147
*PROMPT AUTO SERVICE*
*Ladies' Work a Specialty*
T. J. WIENGES, Mgr.

### LAKELAND

**FRENCH DRY CLEANERS**
GUY F. MARTIN
Phone 2187

**Florida National Vault Co.**
H. B. ZIMMERMAN, Prop.
*Mason Builder Supplies*

**The Silk Shoppe**
Polk Theatre Bldg.
South Florida Ave.
*Quality Silks Exclusively*
Guaranteed National Prices

### MIAMI

**General Insurance**
*Jay F. Chappell & Co.*
G. D. STEARNS Capt., U. S. Navy (ret.)
W. W. BAKER V. P. & Manager
810 Biscayne Bank Bldg.
Phone 35141

**GRAVATT BEAUTY SALON**
EUGENE
*Permanent Waves*
Complete and Conscientious Service
108 SHORELAND ARCADE
Phone 33311

**Pianos Victrolas**
**CHALMERS MUSIC CO.**
62 EAST FLAGLER

**Lanpher's Beauty Parlor**
Professional Male Barber
Soft Water Used
220 Republic Bldg. Phone 8767
Opp. Post Office
Formerly in 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.

**TANNER GROCERY STORES**
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1217 West Flagler Street

**THE RIGHT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**
227 LORRAINE ARCADE
We co-operate with the Employer and the Employee and give a quick, efficient service.
*When in Need of Help*
*Phone Miss Wright 7779*

**BONITA COFFEE HOUSE**
Delicious Food for Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st St.—151 S. E. 2nd St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### MIAMI (Continued)

ALWAYS COOL! ALWAYS CLEAN!
**HANDY-ANDY**
*INVITES YOU!*
1624 W. Flagler 110 N. E. 40th St.
1301 Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables
4906 N. W. 17th Ave. 2345 S. W. 32nd Ave.
1434 Drexel Avenue, Miami Beach
Hollywood Hialeah Ft. Lauderdale
Lemon City 718 S. W. 27th Ave Buena Vista
2506 Biscayne Blvd. 410 S. W. 8th Ave.
*"Spick and Span—Cooled With Fans"*

**The FERGUSONS Real Estate**
Our experience will be of service to you. If you need a home or anything in real estate we find what you want and let you sell yourself.
*WE ARE HERE TO SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS*
A. F. FERGUSON
220 N. E. 1st Avenue

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Texaco Products
Washing, Polishing, Greasing
*Garage in Connection*
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**The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.**
*Printers* *Stationers*
*Blank Book Manufacturers*
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MIAMI, FLORIDA

*"Eat the Harmony Way"*
**THE HARMONY INN**
*"Every Bite a Delite"*
HARVEY E. EAKIN
118-120 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Opposite Congress Building

**CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA**
Our carefully selected and "home-cooked" food will please you.
*MODERATE PRICES*
116 N. E. Third Street
*Service kindly given.*

**ORLO E. HAINLIN**
*INSURANCE*
31 N. E. First Avenue
Dade County Security Company Building

**NORA DAVIS MARINELLO SHOP**
Catering to Exclusive Clientele
Miami Gralynn Hotel Ph. 5957
Miami Beach Wm. Penn Hotel Ph. M. B. 376

**Corey's Cash Grocery**
*Profitless System Store*
Groceries—Meats
Fresh Vegetables
3129 N. W. 7TH AVENUE

### MIAMI BEACH

**Elliott Ice Cream Company**
Distributors of Famous
GOOD HUMOR ICE CREAM
*Free Delivery*
662 Collins Ave. Ph. M. B. 6762

### ORLANDO

*Shoes Repaired While You Wait*
**HANSON'S**
Electric Shoe Repairing
27 E. PINE STREET Orlando, Florida

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**SHEPARD & COMPANY**
*Boys' and Junior College Shop*
O. and C. LOWREY, Managers
*"IF IT'S A BOY, WE CLOTHE HIM"*
Telephone 4373 355 CENTRAL AVE.

**FILLING STATION**
High Grade Oils and Gas
19th Street and First Avenue South
C. V. HAWORTH, Owner-Manager

**ELIZABETH MacINTYRE**
*DRESSMAKING*
*HEMSTITCHING*
3920 Central Avenue
Telephone 48-843

**CRAIG REALTY CO.**
(Not Incorporated)
*REALTORS*
407 Sumner Bldg. Phone 76-187
*Houses, Apartments, Rooms for Rent*

We Pay 6% Interest on Savings
**MORRIS PLAN CO.**
623 First Avenue N.
C. H. NEIMEYER, President
J. H. McGORRISK, Manager

**Lane's Fourth Street Garage**
1123 Fourth St. N. Tel. 5965
FILLING STATION STORAGE
Mechanical Work Our Specialty
W. E. JONES, Service Manager

*Cleaners That Satisfy*
"WE DO DYEING"
Phone 4187
1700 Central Ave.

**MOE and BOYER**
*Groceries and Meats*
FREE DELIVERY
317 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### TAMPA

**Diamonds—Jewelry Silverware**
*"Gifts for All Occasions"*
**Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.**
*THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS*
609 Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida

*The Big Bank at the Big Building*
**CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**
*Member Federal Reserve System*

Plain Wedding Rings Remodeled into the Genuine Orange Blossom Design
Ask for Particulars
BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin St. Tampa, Fla.
BEFORE AFTER

**Tampa Motor Club**
*at Your Service*
Let Us Serve You
F. L. CLEVELAND, Mgr.
Madison and Marion, Tampa, Florida
Phone 4425

**Old Reliable Shu Fixery**
CHARLES S. UNGER, Mgr.
Established 1910
304 Tampa St., Knight & Wall Bldg.
*QUALITY MATERIAL*
*HONEST SERVICE*
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

**McCASKILL TAILORING COMPANY**
*Clothing and Men's Furnishings*
Stovall Building, 414 Tampa Street
Tampa, Fla. Phone 3293

**Harris Clothing Co.**
*"Correct Clothes for Men"*
711 Franklin, Tampa Theatre Building
Phone 3274 TAMPA, FLA.

*Perry Quality Products*
**THE STANDARD**
E. Lafayette and Brush Streets
**PERRY PAINT & GLASS CO.**
Box 2750 Phone 3946 Tampa, Fla.

**Artists Materials**
*Works of Art*
*Picture Framing*
FLORIDA ART & CAMERA CO.
412 Tampa Street, Tampa, Fla.

**Harris RESTAURANT**
501 Franklin Street, Tampa
Opposite Court House
*POPULAR PRICES*
*Good Food—Courteous Service*

**Mdm. Neville Beauty Parlor**
219 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H-20323
Lemur Permanent Wave
My personal attention given each patron

**Safety Service Station**
A. E. SHADDICT STEWART-WARNER
R. M. MALLORY OHMER
SALES—SERVICE
Speedometers Instruments
1100 Grand Central Ave. Phone H-1440

**POWELL'S FLOWER SHOP**
*"Quality and Service Always"*
217 TWIGGS ST. Phone 2524

**Chandler's Corset Shop**
*Corsets and Underwear*
Vanity Fair, Dexdale & Pigene Hosiery
Negligee and Toilet Goods
PHONE 4112 607 TAMPA STREET

**DOT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**
*Lemur Permanent Wave*
Hair Dressing, Manicuring
Bobbing by experts
1605 Snow Avenue Phone H 3538

### WEST PALM BEACH

**Palms Ice Company**
*Independent Plant*
Purest Ice and Surest Service
Phone 2-0231 26th and Pinewood

**GEO. A. CORSON**
*REALTOR*
All Kinds of Real Estate Bought and Sold
203 SO. OLIVE ST. Tel. 2-2314

**The Palm Beach Forge**
*Ornamental Iron Works*
Phone 2-3861 115 So. Sapodilla Ave.

**PICKFORD**
*PALM BEACHES*
Imported Hats
Phone 2-0624 Da-na Ra-Arcade

**FOX TIRE SHOP**
Cooper Long Service Tires
VULCANIZING ROAD SERVICE
Phone 2-3064 710 N. Dixie

Phone 5917 70 Citizens Bank
**Miss Thekla Wichtendald**
HARPER METHOD
SPECIALIST
*Shampooing, Marcelling, Manicuring*
Finger Waving West Palm Beach

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

### WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

B. D. COLE, INC. Phone 3-3133

**The Franklin**
*"A Home away from Home"*
Phone 3 Tanglewood Ct.

**GOOD HUMOR ICE CREAM COMPANY**
*Featuring* Delux Brick Ice Cream
All Flavors
10c cups
Good Humor Suckers
Buy Direct from Truck
Phone 2-3646
Plant—Pinewood Ave. & Northwood Rd.

F. W. Twomley R. D. Love
**DELUX CLEANERS and LAUNDRY, Inc.**
*FOR ONE WHO CARES*
Phone 5524 214 Lakeview Ave.

**WM. F. KRUMPE**
*Plumbing, Hot Water Heating*
*Gas Fitting*
Phone 5646-6729 210 N. Olive Ave.

**Edwin Baker**
Incorporated
*A Complete Store for Men*
*Fashion Park Clothes*
Phone 2-3450 212 CLEMATIS

**NEULAND'S SEA FOOD CASINO**
*"If it's in the 'Atlantic' we have it"*
RAINBO PIER
Sea Food Lunch, 75c—$1.00
Shore Dinners, $1.25-$2.00
*MUSIC AND DANCING*

**The LOG CABIN**
325 DATURA ST.
WEST PALM BEACH
Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sandwiches
Home Made Cakes and Pies
Luncheons Phone 2-1984 Dinners

**EAST COAST HARDWARE and SUPPLY CO., Inc.**
Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes—Housewares
Sporting Goods
Phone 2-2210 106-108 So. Poinsettia Ave.

**McLELLAN AWNING & SHADE CO.**
Awnings, Window Shades, Tents, Auto Awnings
Phone 2-1411 619 N. Poinsettia

**Pearce's Barber Shop**
*SEVEN CHAIRS*
LADIES AND CHILDREN INVITED
COURTEOUS SERVICE
110½ N. Olive Ave. J. M. Pearce, Prop.

*When in Need of*
*Electrical*
*Work-or-Supplies*
Dial 2-0844
**FREIMUTH ELECTRIC COMPANY**
Es. 1917 4228 GEORGIA AVE.

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

**Maytag**
*Aluminum Washer*
*FOR FREE DEMONSTRATION*
Phone Wal. 9054
230 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**FRED R. LINDORME**
*Automobile Painting*
Auto Tops and Trimmings
250 to 260 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.
Phone West 1608

**J. L. CARROLL CO.**
Spring and Harris Streets
Walnut 8628
*Firestone Tires* *Exide Batteries*

*Say It With Flowers*
**WEINSTOCK'S**
*Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop*
WALNUT 0908

ALABAMA
Birmingham — Hotel Tutwiler News Stand; Fifth Ave. and Twentieth St.
Decatur—Brown Variety Store, Bank St.
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Peninsula Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; Brown's Store, 1602 Main St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1539 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.
New Smyrna—City News Stand, 147 Canal St.
Orlando — McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West Church St.
Pensacola—Barry & Shepeard, 36 North Palafax Ave.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.

GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen, Terminal Station; John Williams Fruit Co., 150 Peachtree St.; Atlanta Biltmore Hotel News Stand.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Ogle-thorpe Hotel.
Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—Pater's, 2 Haywood St.
Charlotte—Cohen's News Stand, opposite Selwyn Hotel; News Stand, Hotel Charlotte; The World News Co., 201 West Trade St.
Greensboro — Union News Stand, Southern Railway Station.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand; McDonald's News Stand, 221 Fayetteville St.
Winston-Salem — Robert E. Lee Hotel; Wachovia News Stand.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Slovin News Stand, 319 King St.; Berkman's News Stand, 229½ King St.; Barrett's News Stand.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## North Carolina

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# DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**London Buses**

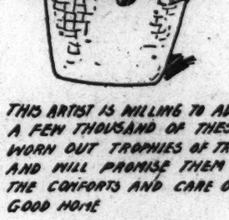
Transportation problems in London are being solved by the buses, more than 6000 of which ply streets of the metropolis.

**Richmond News Leader:** Foresight is what a man gets credit for when other people build a town around his weed patches.

**Yale's Coal**

Suburbanites may find some degree of consolation in learning that it required 25,782 tons of coal to heat Yale University last year.

**Arkansas Democrat:** But don't think that a little applesauce a day will always keep your creditors away.



*THIS ARTIST IS WILLING TO ADOPT A FEW THOUSAND OF THESE WORN OUT TROPHIES OF TRADE AND WILL PROMISE THEM ALL THE COMFORTS AND CARE OF A GOOD HOME*

**"GREENBACKS"**

Eighty per cent of the currency of the United States is one-dollar bills, and it is said they are worn out at the rate of 1,500,000 a day.

**Detroit Free Press:** "Now," says a London dispatch, "a phonograph can 'read aloud' to you a full-length novel, if you wish. Or it can give you an entire congressional debate." The first sentence is interesting; why spoil it by adding the second?

**Cuban Sugar**

Of the sugar produced in Cuba, 75 per cent is under the control of the refiners in the United States.

**St. Paul Pioneer Press:** British educator wants to establish football teams in every native village in Africa. But the outlook is, of course, very dark.

**New York's Budget**

The budget for New York City stands at $524,922,330 for 1928. This figure is larger than the budget of the Federal Government for any year prior to 1906.

**American Lumberman:** The sea gulls report that the traffic situation is becoming terrible.

## The Monitor Reader

1. What three things demand consideration in the furnishing of a home?—*Household Page.*
2. Why is the asking and giving of "lifts" along the highways a bad practice?—*Editorial Note.*
3. What is the purpose of Miss Chandler's story hours at the Metropolitan Museum?—*Educational Page.*
4. Is liquor distillation increasing in England?—*Odds and Ends.*
5. Should a man remove his hat in the presence of ladies in an elevator? — *Mirror of World's Opinion.*
6. What was the first total abstinence lodge to be established in England?—*Masonic Series.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

## What They Say

HOWARD P. SAVAGE: "The tenacity with which the corporation and the people of the city of London have maintained their ancient charter rights and resisted the invasion of those rights has been the beacon light for lovers of freedom to follow throughout the world."

STANLEY BALDWIN: "When a man of immense wealth controls a number of newspapers it is most important for honest politics that the people who read what he directs to be written should know under what flag he sails."

THOMAS A. EDISON: "There can be no such thing as 90 per cent honesty. No man or woman can be 10 per cent wrong—and 90 per cent right."

ALAN MULGAN: "The Englishman's greatest moral asset is his incapacity to hate.

**A Thought for Today**

VIGILANCE is not only the price of liberty, but of success of any sort.
—*Beecher*

## In Lighter Vein

**The Eloquence of Silence**

Mother: "Junior, why are you so quiet?"
Junior: "I'm not asking for more pie."

—Passing Show

"I should be a rich man if they would put up such notices at the post office."
"Which notices?"
"'Post No Bills.'"

**Start Again**

Ruth, aged 4, had been taught to tell the time, and from the clock she got her only idea of figures. "How old is you, Goldie?" she inquired of the little girl next door. "I'm 12," was the reply. "My goodness! Isn't that too bad?" exclaimed Ruth. "Next year you'll have to be one again."—*Youth's Companion.*

**An Exception**

"Yes, sir, I take prizes at all the fairs on my sweet potatoes. They are the finest in the land, and I know just how to raise them—"
"Do you mind shipping me fifty pounds of them for the winter?"
"Well, I might make an exception in your case, but I do dislike to cut one in two."

**Cautious Youth**

Boy: "Can you write you name with your eyes shut?"
Pa: "Sure."
Boy: "Well, shut your eyes and sign this report card."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

**Turning It**

"Why do you look so gloomy?"
"I wrote an article on fresh milk and the chief condensed it."—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

**Historical or Lean Interest**

"This house goes back to John and Priscilla Alden."
"Oh, that's too bad. Couldn't you make the payments?"—*Judge.*

**Not "We"**

"Jones has a remarkable flow of language. He talks like a book."
"Yes, like an autobiography."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1927 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## EDITORIALS

### Toward the Outlawry of War

THE churches of America are being asked to lend their influence in support of treaties with France and other leading nations for the renunciation and outlawry of war. The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, in its annual Armistice Week message to the churches and to the general public, asks, "Shall the United States make binding treaties with France and other countries also not to resort to war, whatever the dispute may be—excepting of course war for self-defense against actual attack?" The acceptance of the Briand proposal "to subscribe publicly with the United States to any mutual engagement tending to outlaw war" is regarded by the Federal Council of Churches not as an end in itself, but as the first step in the negotiation of a large number of outlawry of war treaties.

Attention is called to the fact that America's existing arbitration treaty with France expires on Feb. 27, 1928. This circumstance is looked upon as an opportunity for the people of the United States to prove their sincerity with respect to their professions of devotion to the peaceful settlement of all international disputes. "Shall we not," it is asked, "incorporate the Briand proposal in the renewal of our arbitration covenants with France?" The still more pertinent inquiry is then raised, "Do American citizens wish the President to negotiate and the Senate to ratify treaties with France and other leading nations to renounce war as a legitimate method for settling disputes and to submit for settlement by some method of peace every dispute, whatever may be its nature?"

By these and a similar series of questions, the church bodies constituent to the Federal Council would seek to arouse public sentiment in behalf of a complete revision of the arbitration policies of the United States. It is pointed out in this Armistice Week message that the United States has not yet signed a single treaty that would obligate it to submit disputes to arbitration. One is reminded by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill that since the World War, arbitration and conciliation treaties of unlimited scope have been entered into by many nations. Fifty-two such treaties, it is affirmed, have been signed since the war, which with the thirty still in force, made before 1914, means a total of eighty-two. These "outlaw-war" treaties, it is explained, have been made by forty-three nations, of which treaties France has five, Denmark and Italy ten, Spain eight, Sweden and Switzerland seven, and Great Britain one. Thus it would appear that the United States stands alone among the great nations in its hesitancy to enter into a single all-inclusive arbitration covenant.

There is no doubt that the effect of the Federal Council's pronouncement will be to widen the interest of the American public in the future foreign policies of the United States, with particular respect to compulsory arbitration.

### Artistry in Next Year's Models

NEW colors and finishes for American motorcars are being forecast by specialists. Imitation skins, it is said, are to figure prominently in the decorations. Though bizarre effects have been confined largely to "sport models" there appear to be prospects of an effort to popularize more flashy machines than have been hitherto generally adopted as "the family car."

Though body colors have been confined for the most part to a comparatively few shades of a conservative character, proposed departures may result in the presentation of such vivid tints as bright yellow, pink and red. If there is a general demand for the more spectacular effects there is no doubt that automobile manufacturers will be quite ready to meet it.

Reports indicate that some of the manufacturers are planning to depart from the practice of using mohair or some similar product in the upholstery of next year's models. Imitation skins are said to make a strong appeal not only because of their durability but also the opportunities for striking and artistic effects which their use would provide. The elephant, the alligator, the ostrich and sundry other creatures are said to provide in their hides the artistic designs which will reappear in the imitation leathers soon to furnish a picturesque and pleasing interior for many a next year's model.

### Public Ownership and the Voter

AN ORGANIZATION called the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations has been formed for the purpose of defeating the proposals for the construction of Boulder Dam on the Colorado River by the Federal Government and government operation of the Muscle Shoals power plant. The committee represents the principal American public utility associations, and will endeavor to arouse a sentiment opposed to further undertakings by the Federal Government in the direction of what are termed "socialistic" enterprises.

Whether municipal, state or federal construction of water-power plants is economically sound is a question involving such a mass of contradictory testimony that the campaign of education proposed by the committee should at least result in giving the general public much needed information on the subject. Owing chiefly to past errors on the part of the private corporations to which franchises for lighting, transit and power services were granted, there has developed throughout the United States an unmistakably strong sentiment in favor of more strict regulation and control of these public utilities, and the failure in many instances of regulatory laws to protect the public against what are believed to be unreasonable charges has aided the efforts of those who see in government ownership and management the solution of the problems involved.

On the one hand, there has been much vague denunciation of an alleged "power combine," representing the various water-power corporations, which, it is claimed, works for the maintenance of unnecessarily high charges for electricity. Some of the contested issues between what is represented as the public interest and the corporations have been carried into the courts, and there still remain disputes that will require the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States for their settlement. While progress is being made toward a satisfactory adjustment of the rights of the consumers and of the private enterprises, an active effort is being made to extend the scope of government regulation to the point of complete ownership.

Since national or state legislators presumably act in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, it is highly important that those whose votes will control federal or state action should be given all the facts needful to enable them to decide upon the merits of proposals for the extension of governmental activities into the field of semiprivate industry. The arguments against public ownership will doubtless be met with counter statements from those favoring that policy, leaving the question to the jury—the American voters—for the final decision.

### More Than a Cash Recognition

THE prospective rise of $14,000,000 in teachers' salaries in New York City will probably mean much more to the some 27,000 teachers involved than simply a chance for their own economic improvement and the raising of teaching standards. For this metropolis has given a community appraisal of the needs of its public school teaching staff through a citizens' committee and secondly through a committee appointed by the Mayor. This intelligent attitude on the part of the community is of more value than a cash recognition, however large the latter may be or however greatly it is needed. Moreover, to the 800,000 teachers throughout the rest of the United States, this New York salary increase is moral encouragement.

Due appreciation for the widespread increase in teachers' salaries during the last decade does not overcome the fact that whereas the average income of the mass of gainfully occupied persons in the United States is $1700, the average salary of the public school teacher is $1200. The average earnings of workers in twenty-five manufacturing industries is $1309 and the average earnings of trade union workers is $2502. And teachers' salaries are still much lower than those generally received for professional service. According to the research division of the National Education Association, "It will be necessary to increase teachers' salaries at a rate somewhat more rapidly than wages and salaries in general if they are to be brought to a level which will make it economically practical to provide all classrooms with teachers of acceptable ability and training."

The salary stride forward in New York is sufficient, however, to brighten the whole horizon of the teaching profession field. By such acts do the people themselves assume a little more responsibility in the essential development of the schools. Also, if one city can take a step of this kind, other cities and the equally important rural sections may discover that they can. A progressive change in community attitude cannot be isolated to one place. A certain conviction is spreading to the effect that if cities and towns are to manifest true enlightenment they must finance for good teachers as for luxurious buildings. Teachers love and honor their profession, and they may be expected more nearly to do their best work when they have that economic freedom which permits of the full inspiration which naturally comes through that love and honor. Communities definitely foster this regard for the profession when they bring effectual co-operation to bear. A reasonable rise in salaries is good evidence.

### The Fall-Sinclair Disclosures

PERHAPS the most significant fact in connection with the revelations of alleged espionage of the jurors selected to hear the evidence in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy case, is that there has resulted exactly what a great many of those who have kept in close touch with the history of the Teapot Dome affair had foreseen. Doubtless a majority of those holding or expressing an opinion as to the outcome of the trial would have admitted the probability of a mistrial. Quite naturally they expected this to result from a failure of the jurors to reach a unanimous agreement regarding the guilt or innocence of the persons accused. It is doubtful if even the most ingenious or best-informed were prepared to believe that exactly what is alleged to have occurred could have been conceived and carried out.

It requires much charity to be able to accord, under the circumstances, that measure of doubt and that willingness to withhold deserved reprobation to which those accused of wrongdoing deem themselves entitled until guilt has been established by proof. Because of this the public, whose sense of right has been seriously affronted by the established facts in relation to the Teapot Dome affair, may be inclined to accept the decision recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the civil suit brought to compel a surrender by these same defendants of the properties involved as at least inferentially establishing their guilt as conspirators against the Government. Quite naturally the trial required to establish guilt was regarded only as a necessary formality.

Government prosecutors, in supporting the showing of alleged espionage of members of the jury, succeeded in convincing the trial judge that it was unreasonable to expect an impartial verdict at the jury's hands. It is threatened that as a result of these disclosures at least one of the defendants has laid himself liable to answer a more serious charge than that originally preferred. He and those who will defend him will insist, no doubt, that their efforts to keep in close touch with the members of the jury were induced by a desire to prevent undue influence being exerted by those who might seek to prejudice the rights of the accused. In this view there will not be general agreement, no matter how insistently it may be argued that state and federal prosecutors sometimes resort to unethical practices in the effort to obtain convictions in cases where it is difficult to establish guilt.

So far as appears from published reports it has not been shown that the Government has attempted, in the present case, to exert undue or improper influence. There has remained to the defendants, apparently, at least some semblance of that presumption of innocence which, theoretically at least, clings to even the defendant against whom a strong prima facie case has been established by circumstantial evidence or proofs adduced in auxiliary tribunals. It is not probable that this presumption of innocence, which must exist until guilt has been proved beyond that traditional reasonable doubt about which so much has been written, will be greatly strengthened by the disclosures recently made.

### Washington Elm Jr.

RATHER more than three years have passed since the Washington Elm, which for so long had been a landmark in Cambridge, Mass., fell, after having been a public treasure nearly 150 years. Shortly thereafter it was announced that its place was to be marked by a scion of the famous tree, that future generations might be reminded of the incidents with which its parent was so closely associated. But somehow conditions did not seem favorable to this younger product, and it has never thrived.

The news, therefore, that a grandson of the worthy sire has been accepted by the Cambridge Park Board is of particular interest. Well over twenty years of age, this flourishing tree is to have a place of honor on the Common in Cambridge. Its presence will represent something more than mere sentiment. The old elm, in a sense, stood for many ideals which have meant much in the upbuilding of America. And in its grandson will be embodied these same ideals, because it will take over the place in the affections of New Englanders which the older tree held for so long.

It is true that but rarely can a member of a younger generation carry on the repute of his elders directly in line. Sometimes, however, father, son, and grandson have followed one another with enlarging grace. That this stanch representative of a noble sire will do credit to its stock may well be hoped and justifiably expected.

### A Blending of Musical Ideas

COMPOSERS produce their works today and the public listens. They write in whatever style suits them, and nobody objects. They have to take their rating, in all realism, according to the force and originality of their communication. But they are permitted to address audiences in any scheme of scales, chords and sonorities they choose. They are no longer held reprobate for presuming to carry harmonic and instrumental invention beyond the systems of Beethoven.

Opposition, that is to say, to the modern movement, which was strong almost everywhere at the close of the World War, has rather generally subsided. So little resistance, in fact, is shown, that the modern movement as a cause may be said to have ceased to exist, and the advance guard may be described as having nothing further to do.

Conflict ended, insurgent groups that were organized under the name of guilds and leagues are becoming like other concert bodies, and the historic symphony institutions, on the other hand, are becoming indistinguishable from the guilds and the leagues. The small orchestra, that economical device of early guild and league days, is disappearing. The grand orchestra reasserts its pre-eminence.

If music is ever credited with serving a high social purpose, a period pointed to will assuredly be the ten years from 1918 to 1928. By whatever means reconstruction shall prove to have been worked out practically, by music it will without question prove to have been worked out emotionally. One party was determined that classic theory should not be discarded; the other, that modern aspiration should not be thwarted. Tonalists and polytonalists, they typified, no doubt, a greater collision than they acted.

But the cry has been uttered and the answer returned. Arrangements of the present concert season, at least as far as the United States is concerned, indicate an understanding between the camps. The repertory of every orchestral society from Boston to Los Angeles seems to confess that the two ideas, classic and modern, are, for the better outcomes of art, one.

### Random Ramblings

President Calles' and Ambassador Morrow's breakfast of ham and eggs indicates that, whatever other problems were facing them, they were not in the dilemma of the fellow who said: "If I had the ham I would have ham and eggs, if I had the eggs."

A railroad in the middle Western part of the United States paid a cash dividend last year of 50 per cent and now wants to pay a 200 per cent stock dividend. It hauls iron ore but itself is a gold mine.

Salt bars, worth about fifty-four cents apiece, are a regular form of currency in Ethiopia. Here is one place at least, apparently, where all the people believe in a literal "salting" away of their money.

Certainly everything is not wrong with the world when a prominent businessman, before a large gathering of his colleagues, declares that profit is a by-product of doing right.

One of the paradoxies of living in a round world is the fact that American trade to the Far East goes west to get there.

The recent changes in wavelengths have left some radio owners so that they hardly know which way to turn.

Those who always look for a run for their money sometimes get a walking ticket.

One more payment on the car and then it can be turned in toward a new one.

The key to success is of little value unless it is used to open the door of opportunity.

Isn't it easier to live within an income than without one?

The ice-man is running the coal-man a merry race this fall.

Straightforward folks tend to move in the best circles.

## Baseballs, Balls of Cowslip Flowers—and Some Thoughts

A FEW weeks ago, in a city far from Pittsburgh and alone in my living room, I turned three small knobs until three sets of figures, on as many dials, stood properly below three small arrows—and heard a shout from some 40,000 throats, or more, as one small ball passed over the plate in the opening game of the World Series. Four days I did this, following the Pirates and the Yankees from Pittsburgh to New York, and I knew that, all over this broad United States, a million or more people were doing as was I—awaiting eagerly every revolution of that small sphere and every resultant movement of nine men afield and one at bat.

And my thoughts traveled from American baseball in 1927, back through the centuries to the Garden of the Hesperides where one tossed balls of cowslip blossoms, calling the maids to come and catch. I saw the Princess Nausicaa, the palace washing done and spread on stones beside the river, playing ball with her maids in waitng. Haroun-al-Raschid played ball; the Norsemen did, the Persians and the Turks. Maids in Rome had their handball games, as a girl today plays basketball, and as the children in the city streets toss a ball against the side of the house and make various plays according to the rules, so did the little girls of the Roman Empire.

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Ball was the first sport of summer in German cities, girls tossing the ball being a sign of spring as much as was the song of birds, according to a poet of the Middle Ages. From the sagas of Iceland we get our hockey; and polo is very similar to a game of Turks and Persians. From Austria and Switzerland come the rollball that children play today and people whose roots are in the lands along the upper Rhine have given to many of the Pennsylvania children a song that goes with the game. "Translate it if you can," says William Wells Newell, in his collection of "Games and Songs of American Children":

Bõla we Sols
Butar we Schmõls,
Pêf'r gat uf,
War fongt schmeist druf.

He tells us that baseball, as played today, was known as "the New York game," until late in the last century. Well it might be in this October of 1927. Many of us can remember the old way of choosing up a batter, with fist tight around the handle of a bat, and the adversary coming along with his grasp above ours, then ours above his, the last hand at the head to go to plate for first play. Hit balls were thrown at the runner, aiming to hit him and so put him out, instead of to a baseman.

"When all were out but one," we quote because we do not remember that, "who was on one of the bases, the pitcher and the catcher, approaching to within some thirty feet, tossed the ball to and fro and the runner must steal his next base, while the two former watched his movements, ready to throw to the nearest fielder of their side, who in turn would throw it at the remaining player. If, under these circumstances, he could reach home untouched, he might put in any player of his side."

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"As there was never any umpire in these games," Mr. Newell continues, "the field for controversy was unlimited."

As it still is, even with umpires on balls and bases.

What is there, the thought comes back, about a little rolling thing that will keep a grown man standing all night long outside a fence, in order that he may get a seat to see a game in the World Series of baseball? That will make a boy kneel in the slowly thawing earth to shoot a smaller sphere from a taw at another one in a circle? The same fascination sends ladies, in short skirts, tramping across fields after a golf ball hiding in the grass, as it sent in days gone by ladies in trailing skirts across the lawn, striking a wooden ball with mallet through a wire wicket. And makes a man bend low over a green baize table to push a ball into a pocket in the corner? One wonders.

We read about schoolball played in New England by teachers tossing to the pupil with the highest mark, who tosses it back to the teacher and takes her place if she fails to catch the ball. In the Connecticut game of Haley-over, the ball is thrown over the roof of a house, and the side from which it is thrown does not know if it has been caught until an adversary dashes around the corner of the building, ball in hand, to hit someone and so take him over to the other side. Callball, or callie ballie, or ballie callie, described by Herrick as played with cowslip balls, has come down through the ages and the countries, from Austria to New England.

Stoolball is told of in a seventeenth-century verse as follows:

At stool ball, Lucia, let us play,
For sugar, cakes, or wine,
Or for a tansey, let us pay,
The loss be mine, or thine.
If thou, my dear, a winner be,
At trundling of the ball,
The wager thou shalt have, and me,
And my misfortunes all.

Not so gayly, however, did Governor Bradford permit the Puritans to bowl at the stool they had set up in the streets one Christmas Day in Massachusetts. This is the record he has left in his diary for the second December, twenty-fifth of the colony:

The day called Christmas-Day, "ye Govr. calad them out to worke (as was used) but ye most of this new company excused themselves, and said it wente against their consciences to work on yt day. So ye Govr. tould them that if they made it mater of conscience, he would spare them till they were better informed. So he led away ye rest, and left them; but when they came home at noone from their worke, he found them in ye streete at play openly, some pitching ye bar, and some at stoole-ball and suchlike sports. So he went to them and took away their implements, and tould them that it was against his conscience that they should play and others work. . . . let them keep their houses, but there should be no gameing or reveling in ye streets.

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We could keep our houses, 300 years after that was written, and yet have all the fun of the gaming, and hear the sound of reveling in ye streets of distant cities as men went wild over the revolutions of one small ball and the consequent movements of nine men afield and one at bat. More than a million people did so, this October of the twentieth century, as men have done, though in lesser numbers at one time, since ever they learned the lure of a little ball.

Why?

Is it not, perhaps, because there is something inspiring in noting, with our own eyes or through the words that reach us from the radio, how the following of that sphere induces perfect co-ordination of senses, acting simultaneously; instant readjustment from positions that seemed best when chosen, to new positions brought about by new conditions, and the teamwork that brings forth the best in each individual, when all are working together as a whole?

L. H. G.

## Mirror of World-Wide Opinion

### A Vanishing Art

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned chap who used to pucker up and whistle? He seems to have gone the way of the pug dog, the tidy that hung on the back of Aunt Tilly's rocking chair and the ankle-length skirt. All the whistlers nowadays are professionals or on the way to be.

Time was when every neighborhood boasted at least one man who scattered near-melody wherever he went. To be sure, his ear wasn't always of the best and he had a way of mixing "God Save the Queen" with "Pop Goes the Weasel" at times which was rather confusing to the listener, but, anyhow, he whistled for the sheer joy of it. Nor did he object to criticism. If others in the vicinity found no charm in his melody, as sometimes happened, they were privileged to speak their mind as freely as they chose. But, whether they liked his roundelay or not, they listened to it just the same as long as they were within range.

An aged cobbler back in Indiana always whistled as he drove pegs into the leather in applying a pair of half-soles. His favorite tune was "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," and he had worked out a system by which he could tell, without looking, just how far the work had progressed, simply by listening to his own music. Every third note of the song indicated a tap of the hammer. When he had whistled the song through four times he knew the job was finished.

Once in a while a traveling man, known in those halcyon days as a drummer, dropped in and he usually wanted a pair of half-soles in a big hurry. Did the cobbler forego the pleasure of whistling at his task merely because the customer was in a hurry? He did not! He merely substituted "Turkey in the Straw," or perhaps "Dixie," which automatically increased the tempo and turned out the job in jig time, so to speak.

There was something cheery and wholesome and neighborly about the fellow who whistled, no matter how badly, and his passing is to be regretted. The sobbing saxophone, however, seems to have been too much competition.—*Los Angeles Times.*

### Road to Success

AN INTERESTING experiment in education is to be tried out in a California city, where an "Opportunity school" has been opened for students who show special ability. These fortunate scholars will be given an educational training superior to that of the ordinary public school pupils, and an attempt will be made to prepare them for the higher positions in industry and society.

The experiment will be watched with great interest, but there are many who do not think it will necessarily prove successful. It is not always the brilliant student who turns out to be the most useful member of society, though there is no doubt that especially clever boys and girls should be given an opportunity for developing their talents.

We are writing this for the encouragement of those who do not feel themselves to be gifted above their fellows; that is to say, the average scholar. It was Lincoln who remarked that God must love the common people, because He made so many of them. These budding geniuses who shine so brilliantly in their early years often disappoint the promise and hopes formed of them; while the average boy or girl who goes faithfully plugging along frequently makes the bigger success of life.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

### Indian Names

VARIOUS newspapers have been playing up the general use in some sections of Indian names for towns and streams. It appears that while Detroit, a French name, is less jawbreaking than the aboriginal, the latter was more poetical, signifying "where the river bends," while the French name means "the straits." The Indian name for Detroit was Waylyattanong. Quite a mouthful, but with a musical sound.

"As the canoe was the favorite Indian mode of traveling," says one of the comments, "they took pains to name all waters, and these designations have stuck; the Missouri, meaning 'muddy water'; Potomac, 'they are coming by water'; Rappahannock, 'where the tide ebbs and flows'; Allegheny, 'the fairest stream,' and Ohio, 'the beautiful stream.' The elaborate and less attractive high meaning of Monongahela is more elaborate and less attractive, 'high banks breaking off in some places and falling down,' while Chickamauga is 'river of death.'

"Many states and cities bearing Indian names derive them from these rivers, though having no connection with them. Among names whose real meaning is disreputable is that of Chicago. Some assert it means 'polecat,' and others 'wild onion'; neither has a particularly alluring smell. Hoboken is 'smoke'; Mauch Chunk, 'at the bear's mountain'; Oswego, 'flowing out'; while Schenectady is 'beyond the pines.'

"One-half of the states have Indian names. Massachusetts means 'land around the hills'; Illinois is the name of a tribe; Iowa was a term applied to the Sioux Indians, once frequenting the region, and is interpreted as 'drowsy'; Wisconsin means 'a rushing channel'; Kentucky, 'at the head of the river'; Alabama is 'land of rest'; Wyoming, 'great plains'; Kansas, 'smoky waters,' and Idaho, 'gem of the mountains.' Dakota was also applied to the Sioux and means 'banding together.'"—*Charleston News and Courier.*

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor for Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### True "Personal Liberty"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the writings of Paul are two verses which meet with surprising fitness the "personal liberty" argument of the anti-prohibitionists:

For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. (Galatians 5:13, 14.)

Drinking is believed by some to confer pleasure on the drinker, but it certainly gives none to anyone else. Indeed, every drop of liquor that is drunk adds a drop of gall to a friend or relative's heart and ultimately to that of the drinker himself. The law which ends this practice, then, gives not bondage, but liberty—liberty from one form of fleshly suffering. But this liberty is established only as the law is fulfilled, and the law is fulfilled by that state of thought which loves its neighbor as itself—and stops drinking. To "serve one another" is the use of liberty.

Incidentally, there is no drinking on the campus of Haverford College because the students' council, backed by the good will of a majority of students, enforces this rule on all. If college fraternities and men's clubs enforced prohibition among their members, in their own activities, a great step would be taken toward the complete enforcement of the law throughout the land, and the establishment of a greater moral force within the Nation.

Haverford, Pa. JACK BLACKMAN.

### From Horse Power to Heart Power

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my great appreciation for the recent fine report in the MONITOR giving the views of Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, as given first hand to Willis J. Abbot.

I remember reading not long ago an article under the title, "The Inhumanity of Man" (this may not be exactly it, but words of about the same meaning), and I remember I felt at the time that it was a needed article and covered very closely the conditions as regards dealings of men with their fellow man.

The attitude of Mr. Vauclain toward the large number of men in the employ of his company and his terse statement that "Industry must add heart power to horse power," gives us a wonderful example of the turning away from inhumanity to humanity.

R. J. BASCOM.

Balboa, Calif.

### This Is Even Better Than the Other One

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a rhyme for "month." I heard C. Alphonso Smith—then professor of English at the University of North Carolina—give it at a banquet some years ago:

They say there's no word in the English tongue,
That will rhyme with the little word "month."
I tried, and failed a hundred times,
But succeeded the hundred and oneth (101th).

Morgantown, W. Va. HUBERT HILL.

P. S.—Let's have a rhyme for "chimney."